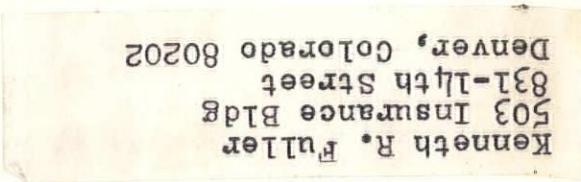
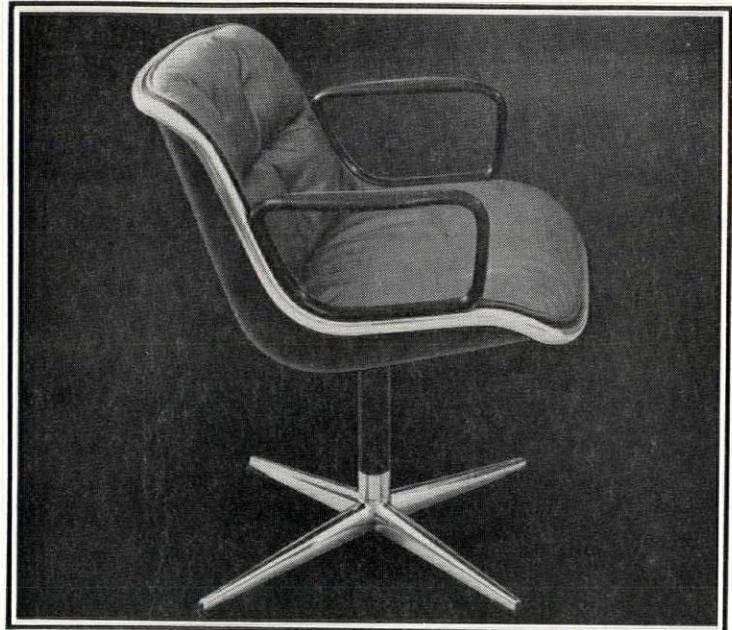
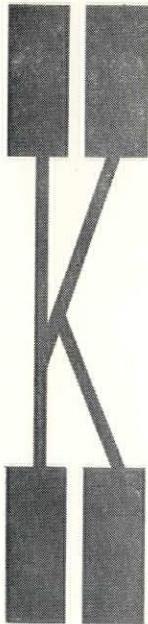


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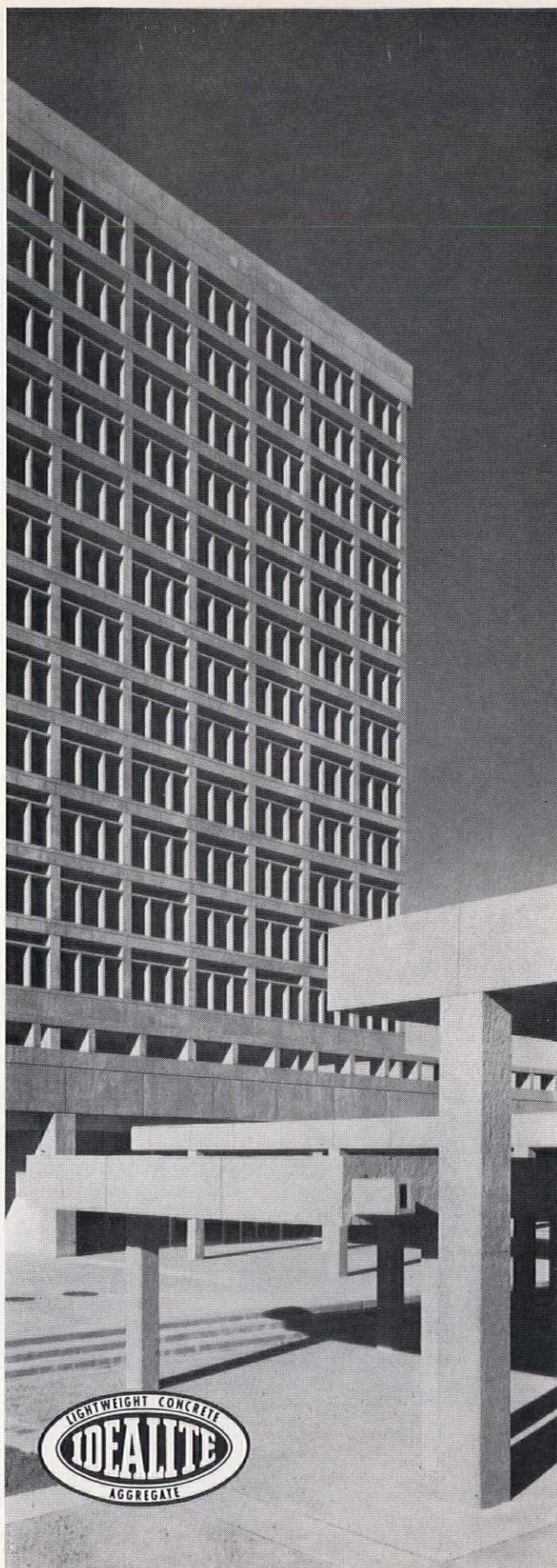
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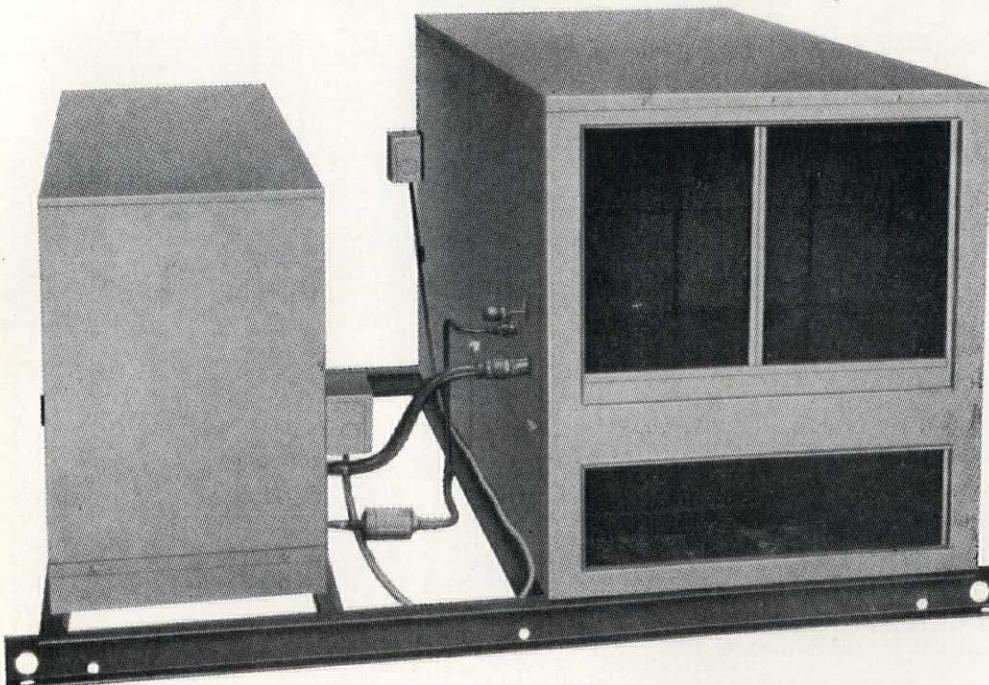
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# *symposia*

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VOLUME I

NUMBER 11

APRIL, 1967

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# the last word:

**CSI/SLATE:** The Denver Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute has announced the slate of officers for 1967-68. They are: Arthur Bush, President; Oluf Nielsen, First Vice-President; Evan Williams, Second Vice-President; Carl Edwards, Secretary, and William Baillie, Treasurer. Ballots will be mailed to members in April and the results announced at the May 9th meeting of the organization.

Riebe and Bowman, Inc. has added Mr. Peter H. Edmiston to their sales staff. Mr. Edmiston, a Denver resident since 1964 and a graduate of Oregon State University, was formerly with Timber Structures, Inc. Mr. E. will specialize in structural wood roof systems utilizing glued laminated beams, arches and decking from Weyerhaeuser, and other roof deck systems manufactured by Behlen Company, National Gypsum, Panel Structures and the Stramit Corporation.

**OFF AND RUNNING:** Mr. Henry Kent, Engineer and Specifications Consultant has accepted a position in Detroit, Michigan. He will be definitely missed by his Denver C.S.I. cronies as he has been a most worthwhile contributor to local Chapter activities. Best Symposia wishes go with Mr. K. in his new position.

We welcome a new Corresponding Editorial Board Member just at deadline . . . Mr. Walter Zick, President of the Nevada Chapter, AIA. A fine addition!

Jim Hunter reports "something extra" in connection with the A.I.A. National Board meeting in Phoenix, March 12-15. President of the Architects in Mexico attended the A.I.A. Convention in Denver, last summer. He is returning the hospitality by inviting National Board members and their wives for a visit at his home . . .(in Acapulco, yet!) He wrote Mr. H. that if more than sixteen couples were coming--he would have to ask friends to put some of them up. "Imagine," said Jim, "Sixteen guest rooms!" The Hunters will do some ruin-exploring after Acapulco and return to Boulder about April 1st. Things are rough all over!

The conventions that bloom in the Spring, tra-la come to full flower in the merry month of May. May 8-11 is the First International Congress of Consulting Engineers meeting in Washington, D.C. This event will bring together an estimated 600 engineers in private practice, members of CEC/USA, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers (AICE) and the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC). Among topics already on the program are "The Team Approach to Building Design," "Professional Ethics," "Government Competition" and "Shortcomings of Engineering Education." May 14-18, the American Institute of Architects will gather in New York City to discuss "The New Architect." Dr. Marshall McLuhan will deliver the Purves Memorial Lecture at this 1967 Convention. Miami is the site chosen for the National Construction Specifications Institute Convention on May 29, 30 and 31. And comments Jim Barr, Scope Editor, "What a beautiful business expense." Happy conventioning, fellas!

The Colorado Legislature, in March, passed a bill making the Colorado Council on the Arts and Humanities a state agency. The Arts Council, which has existed in unofficial form for some time, is designed to stimulate artistic and cultural development throughout the state. Colorado will supplement the budget with \$10,000, and it will be financed partially by federal funds, and possibly, private foundation grants. More about this in a later issue of Symposia.

Mrs. Barbara Light, Executive Secretary of the A.I.A. (Colorado Chapter) and Ye Olde Editor are wiping a tad of egg off the chin, at the moment. The "Blue Door" did not swing open on March 22 as originally planned, but will be "open for business" about the first week in April. Heaven forfend—no definite date at this point. However, it will be a definite and a fine facility for the Colorado Chapter . . . and we are looking forward to the OFFICIAL date.

At the Denver meeting of the Construction Specifications Institute on March 8th, Mr. John Schaffer of Sternberg and Associates read, for the first time, "The Hunter Returns." This latest effort by the Dean of Spartan Simplicity elicited many a chuckle from his arch-enemy, the Schaffer. At the conclusion of his perusal, Mr. S. fastened his steely glance on Publisher Trunk and said firmly, "This calls for an answer." So, the gauntlet has been thrown down once more. Commented Don Tee-garden of the Hunter and Associates firm in Boulder . . . "I don't know, Fletch, it looks to me like you're going to have to turn the magazine over to these two clowns." May we hasten to add . . . this is not an exclusive battle, and if you too qualify in what the Hunter terms . . . "The bathroom meditator" class --your nonsense is as good as the next guys. Just address Critique/Symposia.

May we call your attention to an "Open Letter" from Mr. Tom Ward of Monarch Tile to his many friends and acquaintances in the construction community reprinted in this month's "Critique." We are all going to miss Tom--and hope his new position in the "Lone Star" brings him all the best and brightest!

An exhibit of the Liturgical Arts was held from March 18th-31st in the lower lobby of the Denver-U.S. National Bank in Denver. It featured the work of many outstanding Liturgical artists, sculptors and painters, and church models . . . among them, a handsome church building by the architectural firm of Bourn and Delaney. There is an increasing interest in this type of architecture and graphic arts in the area--hopefully, we may create in the local area--and the region--a Liturgical Arts Council with architects playing a leading role in this project. Mrs. Ruth Almy is the secretary of the present committee and is most anxious to hear from artists, architects and other graphic arts people interested in the program of Liturgical Arts/Tomorrow.



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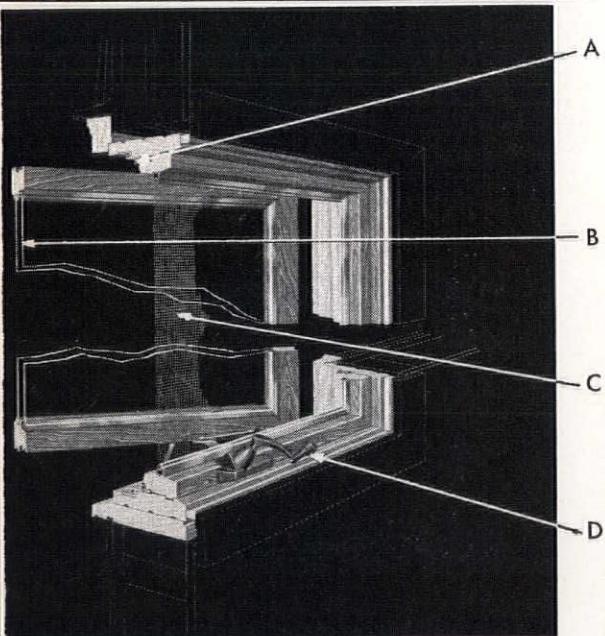
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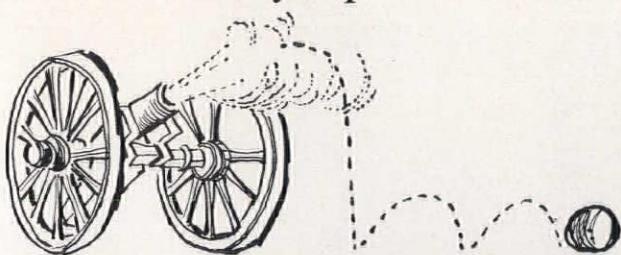
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a symposia salute



TO: Marvin Hatami  
Architect  
Planner  
for Skyline/Denver

There was but one logical choice for April's Symposia Salute. The firm of Baume, Polivnik and Hatami was commissioned in November to prepare a "core area" design for 157 acres of down-town Denver. Chief architect and planner for this sweeping renewal of the city's oldest area is Marvin Hatami.

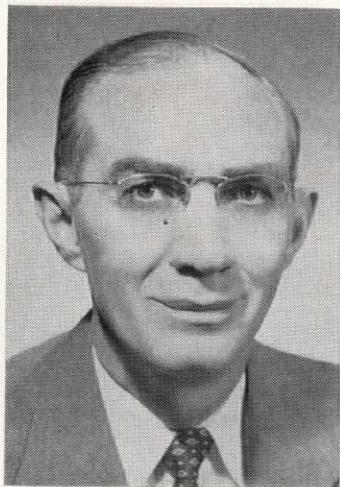
There is an "essence" to Mr. Hatami which is difficult to capture. He was born in Tehran, Iran, his Civil Engineering degree is from the University of Tehran. But . . . his Bachelor of Architecture is from the University of Colorado, and his Masters from Yale. His architectural apprenticeship was served in Denver with James Sudler, W. C. Muchow and (of course) Fisher and Davis. He also worked with Philip Johnson Associates of New York City and with Paul Rudolph in New Haven. He has served as a Visiting Lecturer and Critic in Architectural Design at the University of Colorado, is a member of two honorary Engineering societies, the Colorado Institute of Planners and a Corporate Member of the American Institute of Architects.

Marvin Hatami has been honored and awarded. In 1963, for instance, he received a Citation award by Progressive Architecture for a Town House . . . in 1962, he received second mention in the International Design Competition for Peugeot Building in Bueno Aires.

He is capable . . . and if a man can be called "charming" . . . he is that. Mr. Hatami is married with a young family of three children . . . two boys — five-and-a-half and four and a young lady . . . just two.

His "outside" interest when he isn't designing buildings or cities . . . skiing! "The reason," he explains, "I live in Colorado." So . . . the cannon fires the April Salute to a man of taste and intelligence . . . Martin Hatami, Architect-Planner.

## *Symposia presents:-*



*Bradley P. Kidder, F.A.I.A.*

Occasionally one encounters an impossible editorial task . . . for how can anyone cram into a column, the "life and times" of Bradley P. Kidder, F.A.I.A., Symposia's newest Editorial Board member? We're not even sure whether the F. stands for Fellow or Fabulous.

Mr. Kidder is the son of the late Eugene Kidder, F.A.I.A., and Katherine Newhall, who authored among other fine architectural books . . . the "Architect's and Builder's Handbook" (often referred to as the Architect's Bible). Born in Denver, Mr. K. has a B.A. in Graphic Arts from Colorado College, and took the Special Course in Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He married his wife, Harriet, in Colorado Springs and they have two sons, a daughter and assorted grandchildren. Writes Mr. Kidder . . . "Grandpa's proud of all."

Mr. Kidder's first professional experience was as a junior draftsman with various architects in Denver, but in 1934, he went to New Mexico with an Historic American Building Survey team . . . and quite a team it must have been, as it included Alan Fisher, Paul Atchison, Morse Kidder, Jack Slack and others. And . . . New Mexico claimed him; he took the first New Mexico written examination, and was registered in 1934, and by 1939 . . . he was an associate architect with John Gaw Meem, F.A.I.A.

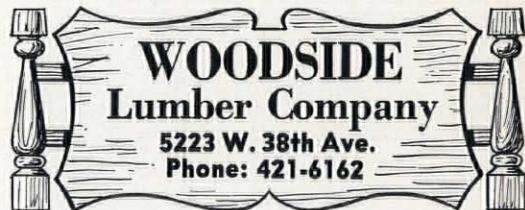
From 1942-45, he was with the U.S. Navy C.B.'s in North Africa and Okinawa receiving the Admiral's citation for Hospital Design, and a Unit citation for exemplary action under enemy fire.

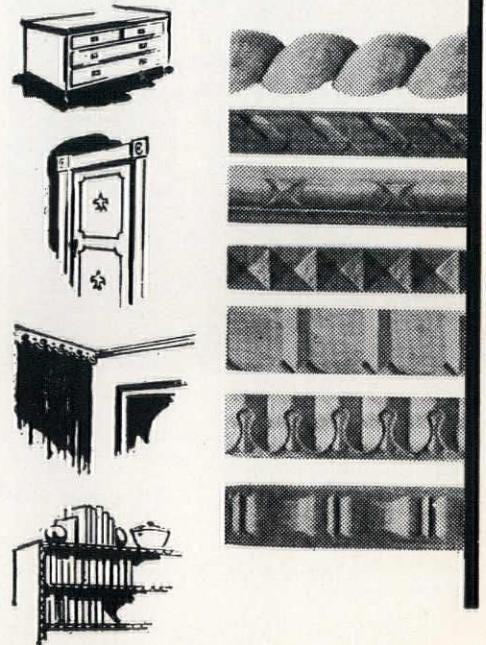
Since 1945, Mr. Kidder has actively practiced a lot of architecture in New Mexico . . . hospitals, schools, churches and many other buildings. He is a partner in the firm, McHugh, Kidder, and Plettenberg, in Santa Fe.

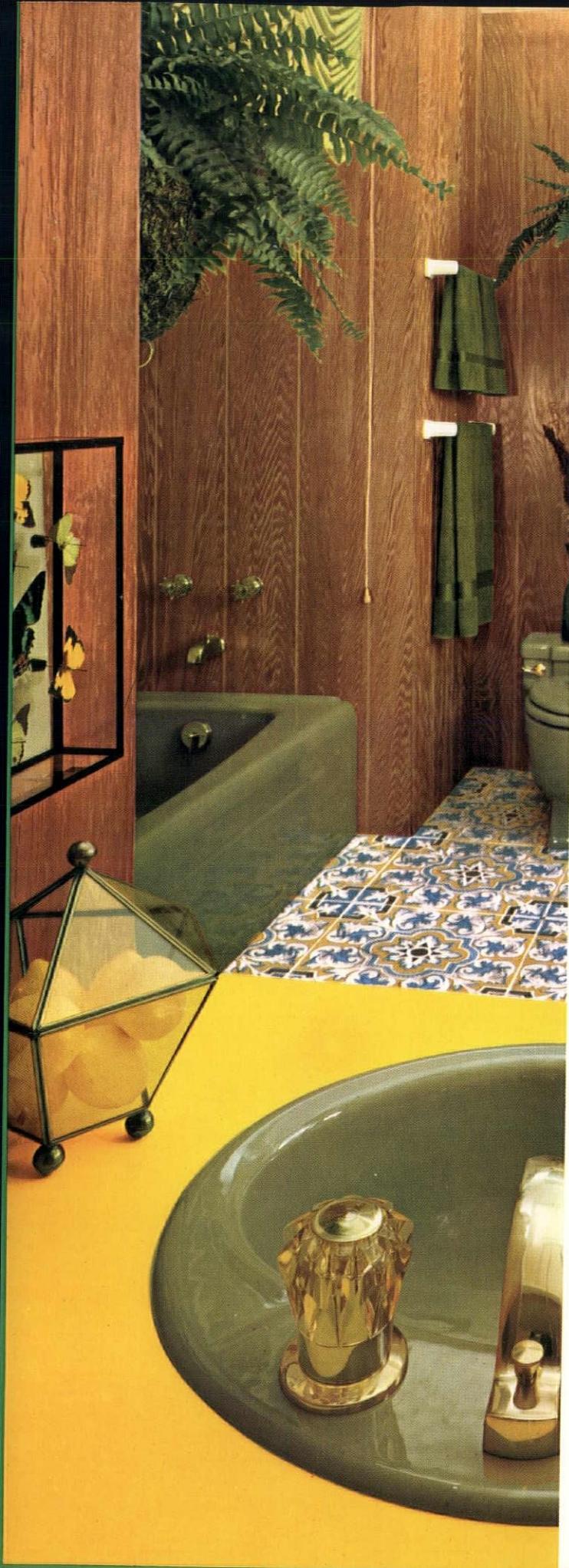
Mr. Kidder has led an equally active A.I.A. life . . . serving as President of the Santa Fe Chapter, the New Mexico Society and Director of the Western Mountain Region. He has been a delegate to 11 Regional Conferences and 12 National A.I.A. Conventions. He is presently Regional Chairman of the Octagon Fund-Raising Committee. In 1959, he received the A.I.A. Edward C. Kemper Award, and his Fellowship in the Institute in 1960. And he's served on Symphony Boards, and Fiesta Councils and the P.T.A. — in other words, he is a man who is giving to his country, his state, his town, his community and to his profession, an abundant energy and brilliant talent. No wonder, Symposia is so proud to present, Corresponding Editorial Board Member, Bradley P. Kidder, F.A.I.A. of Santa Fe, New Mexico and the world!

  
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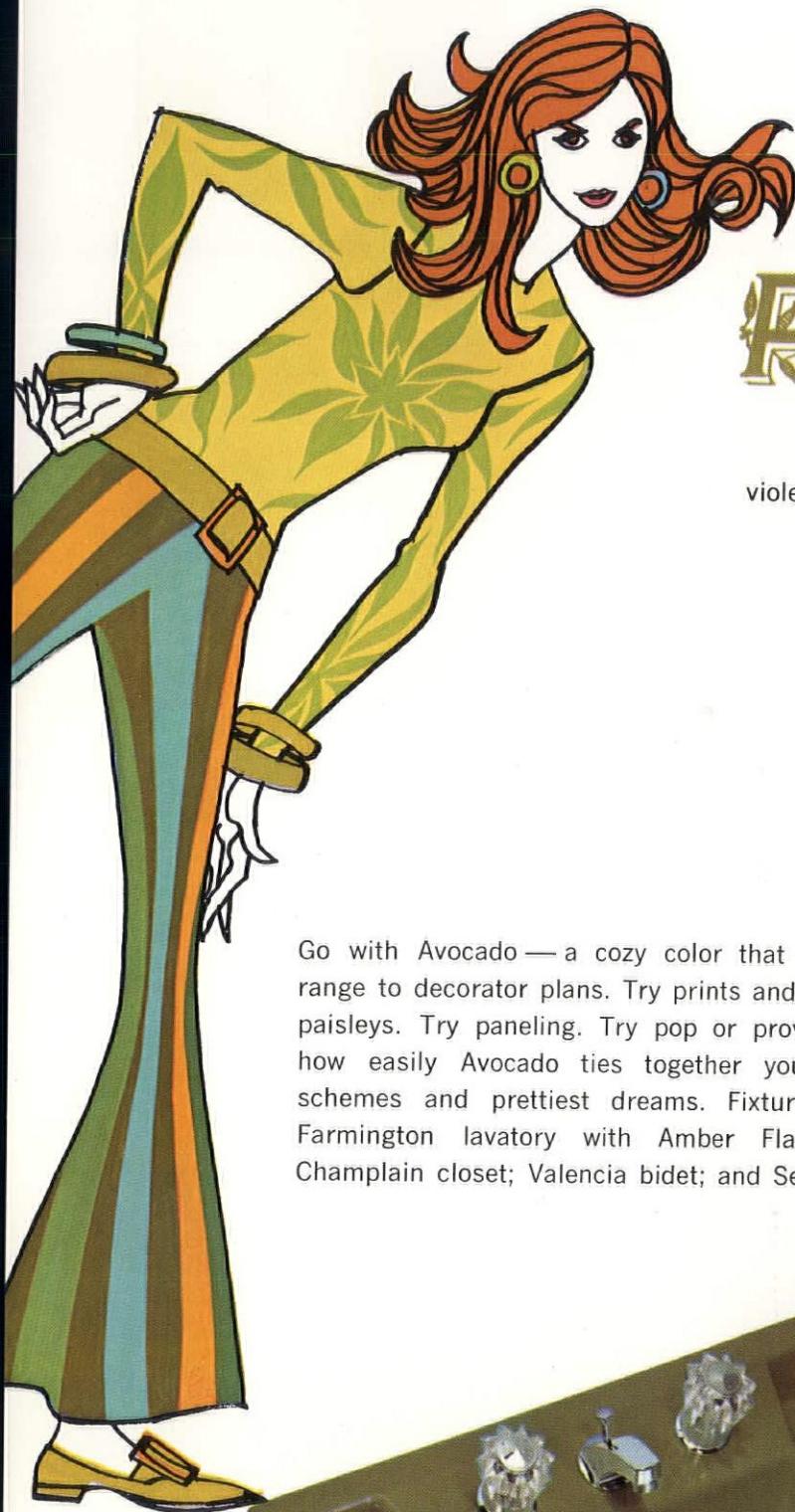
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# News from New Mexico

by:

*Corresponding Editorial Board Members . . .*

*Bradley P. Kidder, F.A.I.A., Santa Fe*

*James R. Cushing, C.S.I./A.I.A., Albuquerque*

## LEGISLATION

The Statute of Limitations Bill continues to show excellent progress in the New Mexico Legislature. The Bill has passed the House, and came out of the Senate Committee in mid-March with a "Do-Pass" recommendation. Final action on this legislation will probably take place during the week of March 20th. Senate Bill 173 which is an Anti-Indemnification Bill . . . (Similar legislation has been proposed in Colorado. Since the status of this problem is so uncertain, at this time, Symposia hopes to treat it, in depth, in the May issue. ED.) Senate Bill 417: This is an Architect-Designer Bill which has been forwarded to Symposia. Mr. Kidder reports . . . "This bill deserves reading, but even with corrections and revisions it probably will not get out of Committee—but this is something we

can never count on. Anyhow, the Attorney General is leading the fight against this Bill for the State Board (Architects) and has declared it to be Unconstitutional both with respect to the New Mexico State Constitution and the United States Constitution.

## SANTA FE PLAZA

Mr. K. writes . . . "Yes, work has started on the Santa Fe Portal additions and sidewalks and the program has not been too seriously modified, one double portal has been omitted—might be a good revision—and the sidewalks will go in as planned. This was a long hard fight between those merchants who wanted the Portals and those who would have to pay for them. At any rate, the work has started with the sidewalks on the west side, just curb and sidewalks to date, but this work must be done first to provide the footings and bases for

the Portal Columns to come later. Score One for Santa Fe!"

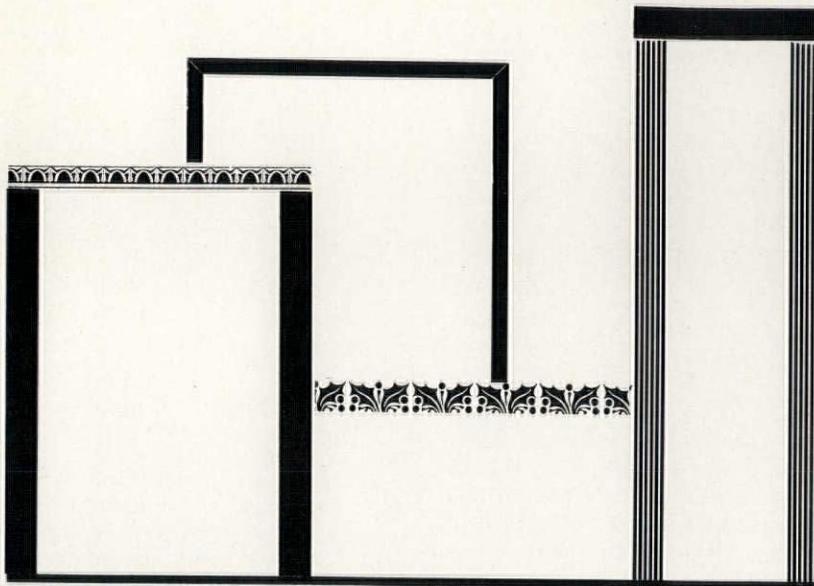
Mr. Kidder also mentioned in his report to Symposia . . . the Construction Practices Council of New Mexico—treated in some depth in this issue. Concludes Mr. Kidder—"Let's hope that this Construction Practices Council will be able to update, revise and make more significant the documents on Bidding Practices, and with the help of the Construction Specifications Institute make our specifications uniform and less confusing.

Writing about the picture he sent to Symposia for use in "Symposia Presents . . ." Mr. Kidder comments, "The picture is not too old, at least, I'm still wearing the same necktie, but not the glasses—those have been changed—but the hair-line is the same."



*Santa Fe Plaza as recommended by John G. Meem, F.A.I.A., looking South by West.*

# *a civic responsibility*



## SKYLINE/DENVER

*"Make no little plans, they have no magic to stir men's blood."*—Daniel Burnham, architect (1907).

By April first, the curtain will rise, and revealed will be the setting for a new urban heart for the city of Denver. The very nature of the project—the very size of the area precludes the "little plan." Skyline/Denver must be large in scope, but will it also be great in its concept? . . . Will this design for a new core "have the magic to stir men's blood?"

To probe this question, Symposia felt the first step was to interview Marvin Hatami (Baume, Polivnik and Hatami), who has given to Skyline most of his waking hours for many months. It was, in our opinion, important to unearth, if possible, some of the basic philosophy of the planners themselves. Was there beneath the surface of the master plan a sincere and abiding regard—call it love, if you will—for urban living . . . not urban existence . . . but urban living. What Mr. Hatami thinks and feels we have tried to embody in this article—not by direct quotation—but by interpreting his planning philosophy, as best we can.

He began by denying, at the outset, the idea that Denver was "backward" or in any sense "an overgrown cowtown." If the city lacks architectural quality—the fault cannot be laid upon the heads of the city's people, but

rather laid at the doorstep of the architects and planners. Mediocrity, when it prevails in a building or in a city, is the responsibility of the design professionals. That is not to say, Mr. Hatami concluded, that penny-pinching owners are blameless. Thinking only of money, these people have no thought for the future.

He feels our environment often neglects, if not actually offends, the human senses. Vision, chief among these senses, begets a feeling of satisfaction or a feeling of unhappiness. An average person responds to his environment in an emotional way not being able to interpret the reason for his pleasure or his repugnance. The architect, on the other hand, has trained his senses, and should therefore be able to intellectually analyze the sense-reasons for an emotional response.

To our questions concerning the traffic pattern in the Skyline area, Mr. Hatami replied . . .

The basic concept of any city is based upon a grid plan, streets which cut up an area into blocks, and separating usable land spaces by traffic currents. This system has been undisturbed by the renewal plan. Parking, however, will be provided below the surface and accommodations

# *symposia*

**on the city ...**

for four thousand automobiles are included in the project. Mr. Hatami expressed the belief that the entire system needs in-depth study—that much could be done to enhance the entire core area of the city by knowledgeable people. The traffic circulatory system needs a thorough exploration—not just by traffic experts, but by people who do not put the needs of the automobile above the needs of human beings. At the present time, he explained, it is like having a headache. You take an aspirin and for an hour or so, your head doesn't hurt anymore. But the headache comes back, and you have to take another aspirin. Mr. Hatami concludes—we need to remedy the illness, not treat the symptom.

As to the Skyline master plan itself, Mr. Hatami feels the basic purpose is to create a heterogeneous core where every aspect of urban living can be found and enjoyed. Commercial and retail areas should provide owners with the satisfaction of a prestige location. These businesses will provide people with what Mr. Hatami terms . . . "the joy of purchase."

Educational needs should be met, and the Denver Extension of the University of Colorado is presently located in the Skyline/Denver area. Cultural needs can be truly fulfilled in this area. Denver's new Convention Center and the Denver City Auditorium are located on the perimeter of the project.

There will be residential use made of the area involved through a complex of Town Houses and high-rise apartments to answer the need of those people who truly desire the urban environment. Indeed, there are many young couples, older people and others who would choose urban dwelling as a way of life if they could find it in an exciting, safe and attractive surrounding.

There is land set aside for light industry—printers, engravers, textile and related businesses. There is included in the master plan a Transportation Building to accommodate travelers or those people who wish to come to the city from outlying areas for a day of shopping or an evening cultural event.

Throughout our entire interview with Mr. Hatami, he reiterated the very great responsibility of creating Skyline/Denver—and his full realization of the complexity of the problem. The planning must be forward-looking, he expressed, allowing for future growth. There must be study of the feasibility and practicality of the project as well as an appreciation for the static values.

We asked Mr. Hatami what role the newly-created Denver Landmark Commission might play in the Skyline/Denver project. In a sense, Mr. Hatami feels, Denver has missed

the boat. It is certainly now too late to save the Windsor Hotel, the Tabor Theater and the Old Customs House. He remarked ruefully that the Midland Savings Building reminded him of a lady in a silk dress who concealed it with an apron across her front. There should be, he decided, a valid reason for preserving an old building—it should combine use with architectural significance plus sound structure. It is important to have old buildings as well as new ones in the heart of the urban community—they reflect the past—and bring to us the culture of our old age. He further believes these buildings should maintain their original character . . . their integrity of design. Just because a building is old is not sufficient reason for its preservation—it must have significance, it should be more than a mere facade, and it should adapt to modern use. He mentioned the old Tramway Building, the Granite Hotel and the Daniels and Fisher Tower as just a few of the buildings in the area of historic and architectural significance.

Mr. Hatami feels the Tower in particular represents the civic element in the project, and should be given a setting worthy of its value. To this end, he has created a linear park with trees, grass, plantings and reflective pools to underscore the Tower's importance. It should express, in every way, the civic pride of Denver people.

Three basic principles are the underlying factors in Mr. Hatami's philosophy. The heart of the city should contain an element of surprise—it should whet the curiosity—and to achieve this purpose, there will be many open, yet intimate, spaces within the Skyline project. Secondly, there should be no "back-yard treatment" . . . every place within the area should be given the care and consideration of "front-yard planning." Thirdly, the core should be light, vital and exciting—the ideal urban environment providing, in a sense, twenty-four hour activity.

Mr. Hatami's conclusion is equally sound:

Design without implementation does not make sense. Skyline/Denver must include as its prime objective the long term planning and step-by-step execution which will bring the project to fruition, true to its original goals.

This then, is the Skyline story as related by the man who has been most intimately associated with its design. The graphics are to come along with evaluation and finally, decision. Whatever the conclusion reached, the construction community must assume a role of responsible leadership. Professional competence thrusts this group into the forefront in the decision to be made in May by the people of Denver. It is truly up to architecture/construction to decide the fate of Skyline and ultimately of the very city itself.

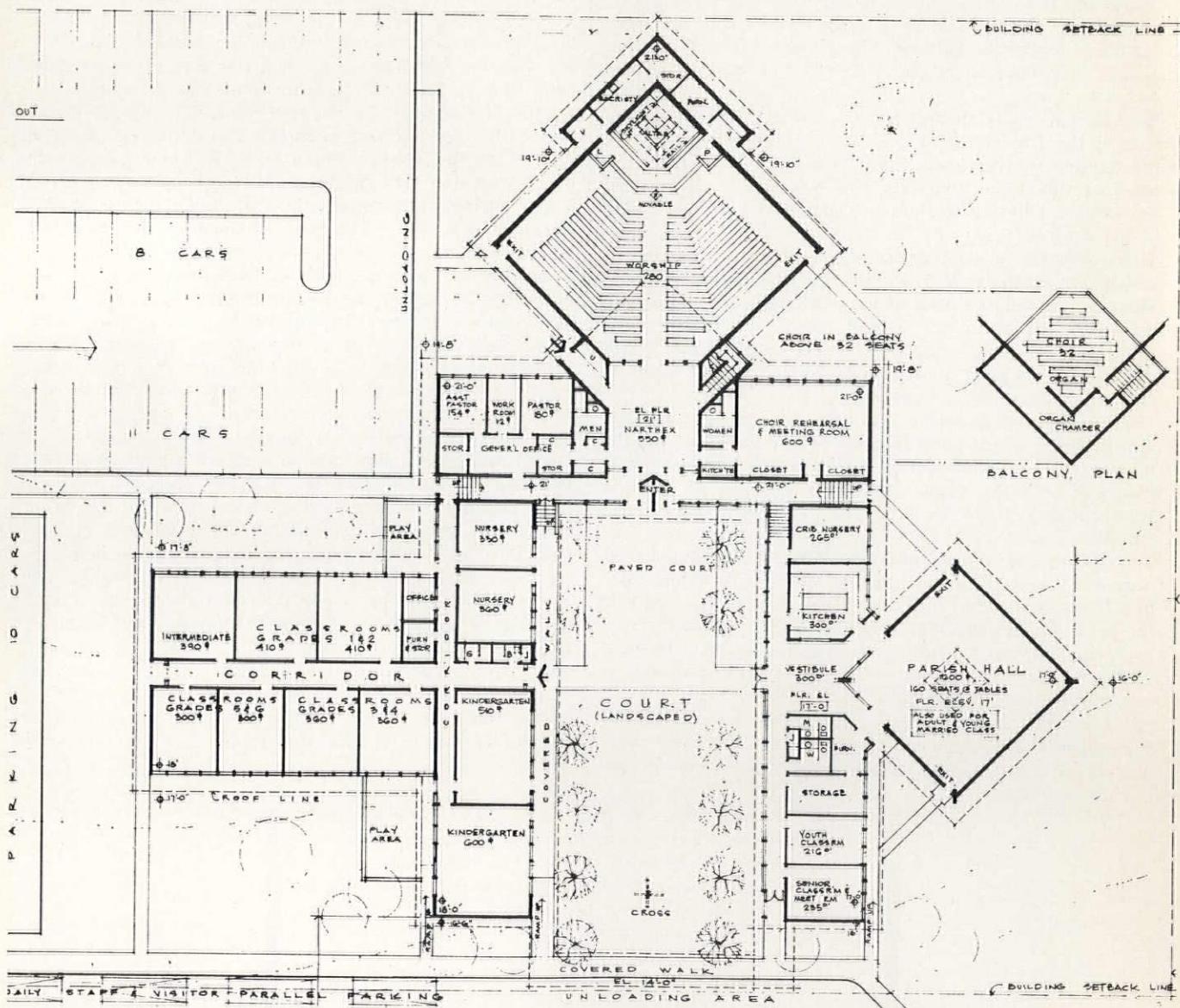
*"When a city begins to grow and spread outward from the edges, the center which was once its glory . . . goes into a period of desolation inhabited at night by the vague ruins of men, the lotus eaters who struggle daily toward unconsciousness by way of raw alcohol. Nearly every city I know has such a dying mother of violence and despair where at night the brightness of the street lamps is sucked away and policemen walk in pairs. And then one day perhaps the city returns and rips out the sore and builds a monument to its past."*

**John Steinbeck—"Travels With Charley"**

**symposia design study**  
**the small church**

The small Church, urban or suburban, presents a special design problem. One building or sometimes two will be constructed initially, but the entire site must be designed for expansion, commensurate with the financial ability of the Church to grow with its congregation. The Master Plan system is shown in these two studies—it eliminates the hodge podge which might well result when only one segment of the Church complex is considered at a time.

Christ the Savior Lutheran Church  
Aurora, Colorado



Master Plan—The building to the far right represents Phase I of the complete program.

# design summary first phase unit

by Daniel J. Havekost, A.I.A.  
Papachristou and Havekost  
architects and planners



*Photographic study of model shows this view . . . Phase OneBuilding in the foreground.*

Ground was broken February 5, 1967 for the First Phase Unit of Christ the Savior Lutheran Church (LCA), 110701 East Mississippi at Arizona Drive, Aurora, Colorado. The First Unit Building, containing 4000 square feet of floor space, includes a worship area seating 150 and an educational wing housing seven classrooms, kitchen, narthex and office facilities.

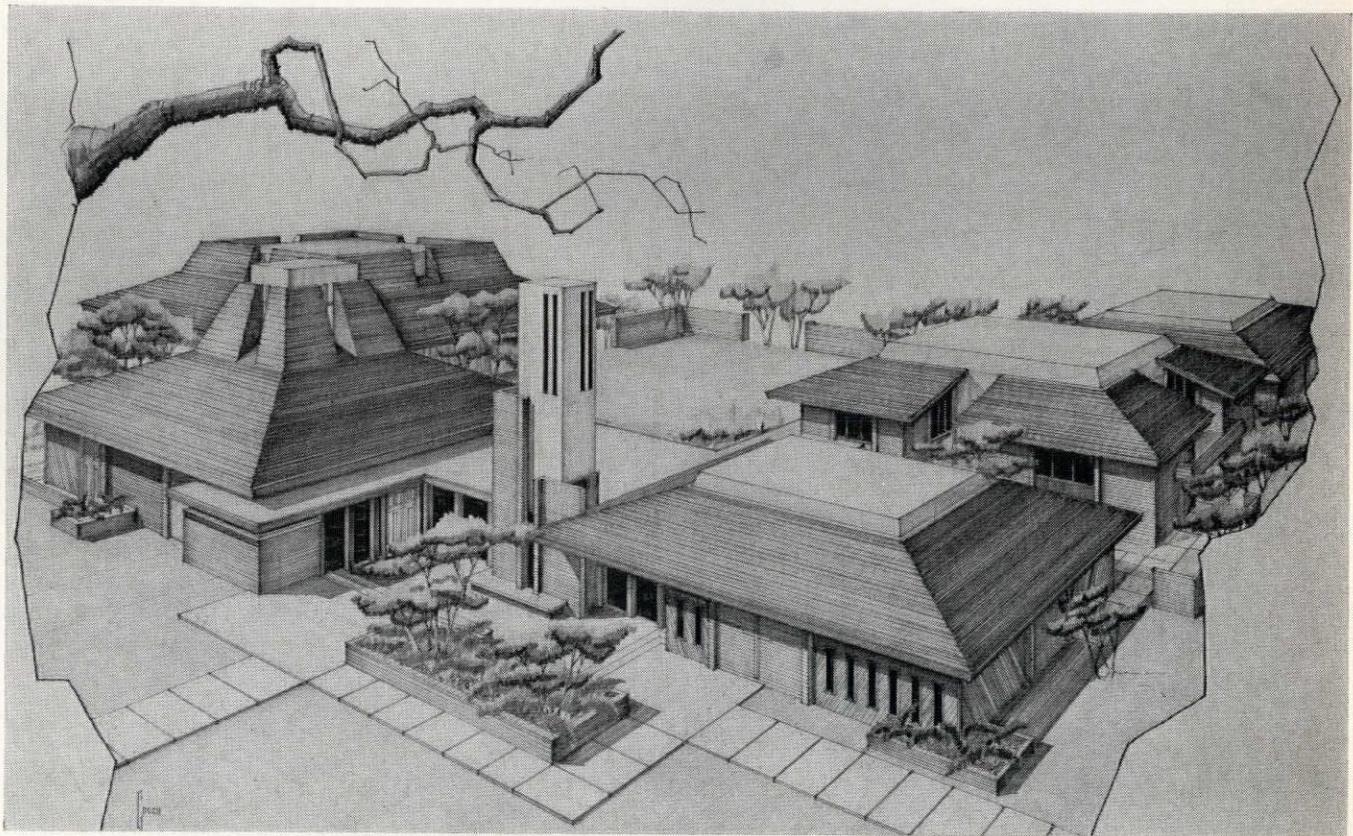
The First Phase Unit will become the initial portion of an extensive future building complex. The completed complex will eventually provide a 500-seat sanctuary, church school facilities for 300 children, fellowship hall, meeting rooms and expanded office space. Buildings within the complex will be located around a central, tree-lined, court-yard, oriented to maintain an undisturbed view of the Front Range to the west; while providing a wind protected "transitional environment," free from traffic noises and visual distractions, for the worshipers.

Architect Daniel J. Havekost, of the Denver firm, Papachristou & Havekost, stated that a primary design consideration was the expression of a sense of fellowship and intimacy. This is achieved by placing the chancel clearly within the same room as the congregation, rather than in a separate, stage-like alcove. The resulting environment will provide an intimate, direct relationship between the individual members of the congregation and the minister. The worshipful character of the interior will be enhanced through the use of natural wood ceilings, intricately patterned brick walls, clerestory windows, and an indirect skylight within the raised steeple roof portion.

The exterior form of the initial unit is intended to be immediately identifiable as a religious building and yet harmonize easily with the more important ultimate church. Thus, the present building phase will emulate the final building without becoming a mere miniature copy. Immediate parking facilities, although located some distance from the first phase unit, can be expanded for use in the ultimate stage without major alteration. Since the City of Aurora requires that all off-street parking areas be paved, it seemed prudent to plan for continued use of completed parking areas. The particular location of parking facilities was dictated by considerations of traffic congestion which would result from close proximity to the major artery to the south and visual considerations which would allow the architecture to be surrounded by a compatible environment.

General Contractor for the project is Don Miles Building Company, Inc. in Boulder, Colorado. Structural Engineers are Zeiler & Gray, Mechanical Engineers are McFall & Konkel and Electrical Engineer is Garland Cox. The cost of the First Phase construction is \$70,000, with an additional \$5,000 budgeted for furnishings and landscaping. The buildings will be constructed of face brick walls, inside and out, glu-laminated beams, tongue and grooved cedar roof decking, and colored concrete floors. Chancel furniture, designed by the Architect, will be custom built of ash lumber and face brick. The First Unit utilizes wood windows, cast concrete columns, gypsum board stud partitions, and a forced air heating system.

# Bethany Baptist Church Boulder, Colorado



The building in the right foreground is now under construction. It represents Phase I. Immediately behind this structure is the Church School or Phase II. To the left is Phase III—the Sanctuary.

## first phase unit design summary

by James S. Junge and Associates  
Architects and Planners

The Bethany Baptist Church is located at Valley View and Baseline Road, Boulder, Colorado. Architect for the project is James S. Junge and Associates; the general contractor is the Cornell Construction Company of Boulder and Denver; the approximate contract price is \$48,000.00 and the approximate completion date on Phase I is April, 1967. The initial structure includes the chapel, study, nursery and multi-purpose room on the main level. Restrooms, kitchen and two assembly rooms are located in the basement. This is the first unit of the three-phase program which will project Phase II as a Church School Building and Phase III as a Sanctuary.

Construction is sixty per cent complete at this time on Phase I. The materials employed are wood frame, brick veneer and cedar shingles. The central design theme is the square chapel (40'x40') with timber roof and a central skylight. The balance of the structure is a trussed hip roof to

give open space which is dividable into various sized spaces for various functions throughout the year.

The selection of materials centered around economy both of original cost and maintenance. The exterior materials used are either rough-sawn, stained cedar or brick. Colors are dark brown stain, with a natural cedar roof and "buck-skin" brick. Windows are aluminum for lifetime, maintenance free, operation. The interior materials include wood paneling, sheetrock and carpeting.

The original design for the 4,200 square foot building contemplated was without a basement and the cost bids were approximately \$38,000.00. This was about \$9.00 per square foot. The extreme site fill, however, gave the opportunity to add an additional 4,200 square feet on a basement level. Daylight windows were provided in this basement space so it might have maximum day time use.

## **Problem:**

## **Practices and Procedures**

# **The New Mexico Answer**

## *Guideline*

**developed by: The Construction Practices Council**

Cooperation in the architecture/construction community has been long in the making. In some areas, only the last decade has shown any substantial first steps being made. Chief among mutual problems has been in the field of specifications, and bidding documents. Late last year, the new Uniform System for Construction Specifications, Data Filing and Cost Accounting was introduced — a major achievement brought about by all segments of the industry and based on the format so painstakingly prepared over the preceding years by the national Construction Specifications Institute.

Recently . . . and for the first time . . . the Industry is seeking to establish a Bidding Practices Manual which will be of equal service to all the components of the architecture/construction community. Thus far, however, these documents have remained local in scope largely because practices and procedures vary widely in different areas of the country. A procedure which might well be applicable in Boston might have little validity in Denver, Albuquerque or Reno. The compilation of such a document was begun last autumn by the Construction Specification Institute's Denver chapter, and is going forward splendidly with all members of the industry contributing to its final form.

In New Mexico, still another plan is being pursued, but with identical purpose. Mr. Arthur Matthews, who serves as Director of Building Planning for the Albuquerque Public Schools, has summarized the early struggles with the Procedure/Practice problem in New Mexico lucidly and well. Mr. Matthews writes:

"The Construction Practices Council of New Mexico is an outgrowth of frictions and misunderstandings in the construction field here in Albuquerque. A brief history would read thus:

"M. F. Fifield, as host to a meeting of the National Association of Physical Plant Administrators in this area, scheduled a two-hour meeting and lunch at the University of New Mexico on 'Bidding Practices'—calling it merely a Symposia. So much heat and interest was shown that some of us encouraged 'Fife' to continue and do more follow-up work.

"A Bidding Practices Council—with an interim committee, and the various owner, contractor, architect, engineer, supplier and subcontractor groups — was organized and more meetings held, at which much was discussed, much was argued heatedly, and even some agreement was reached.

"At subsequent meetings, it was determined that the name needed changing, we needed to incorporate, the Construction Specifications Institute needed to become more of a member, and other changes made.

"I made an impassioned plea to get the C.S.I. on the Steering Committee, but no one knew what the Construction Specifications Institute was, believe it or not, at that early date of our forming the Chapter here. This points out the lack of communication within the industry quite well, I believe.

"The major difference, as we see it here in Albuquerque, is the inclusion of the owner as a major part of the discussion and steering groups. We, who administer large volumes of building for elected officials and using public

funds, have a direct responsibility to the public to carefully spend each dollar. Our demands on the architect, engineer and contractor can have a great deal of effect on the economy and methods used. Very seldom does an organization encompass such a wide-spread base. To help this problem of communication, hopefully, you can keep an eye on us, and help in our continuing efforts to get and maintain co-operation, integrity and mutual trust in this part of our economy."

(We would assure Mr. Matthews, and other members of our industry, that Symposia means "a free exchange of ideas," and it is the principle which guides our editorial policy.)

The membership of the New Mexico Construction Practices Council, Inc., does indeed include all members of the building community—the Albuquerque Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Consulting Engineers Council of New Mexico, the New Mexico Building Branch of the Associated General Contractors, and including their Service and Supplier Members, the Mechanical and Electric Contractors, the Specialty Contractor Members (Associate AGC), and the Owners Group which includes not only representatives from Colleges, Universities and Public Schools, but also the Mountain States Telephone Company, the Public Service Company of New Mexico, the City of Albuquerque and the Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research. Cooperating agencies include the A.E.C., the Sandia Corporation, the United States Army Engineer District and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The purpose of the Council, we believe, is best stated in its Articles of Incorporation . . . that is:

"To provide an organization through which may be directed the cooperative and voluntary efforts of those engaged in or otherwise concerned with the construction industry; to advance the common legitimate business and professional interests of those engaged in the industry; to promote by cooperatives and voluntary efforts and means better business conditions and methods and higher business and professional standards and ethics; to make membership in the Corporation (Council), reasonable assurance to the public of the skill, integrity and responsibility of the members; to promote cordial and harmonious relationships between the several interests involved in and served by the construction industry; and to do all of the foregoing in the best interests of both the construction public, or the owners, and those engaged in the contract construction industry."

As the new year of 1967 came around, the Construction Practices Council issued what might be termed a progress report. They called it "Guideline." The booklet not only set forth the principles of the organization, and its accomplishments, but indicated those areas in which committees were still actively at work to develop further the complete documentation of procedures and practices. Included were eight statements or recommendations already promulgated by the Council, and providing a "Guideline" for those areas already discussed by the organization.

These CPC Statements of Recommendation will be of interest to all members of the Industry throughout the region—

**STATEMENT 1:** *Indemnification shall be adequate for, but limited to, acts and/or activities over which the indemnitor has direct responsibility.*

**EXPLANATION**

1. The "General Conditions" or "Supplementary General Conditions" should describe the conditions and terms of indemnification that are to be incorporated into the contract.
2. Contracting parties should not attempt to write into a construction contract, terms and conditions which are in fact uninsurable. If terms and conditions are not acceptable to insurance companies, they certainly are risks which parties to a construction contract should avoid.
3. The cost of appropriate insurance may be negotiated, but the underwriting should be left to insurance companies.

**STATEMENT 2:** *The owner and architect should encourage the use of bid depositories.*

**EXPLANATION**

1. If the owner and architect determine that depositories are to be used for a particular project, a statement similar to one of the following should be included in "Instruction to Bidders"—
  - a. "The contractors should use all bid depositories in existence in the locality in which bids are to be opened."
  - b. "The contractors shall use the following listed bid depositories."—Architects shall list the depositories that are to be used.
2. Only by stipulating the use of the bid depositories in the contract, can the growth and development of depositories be encouraged and helped.
3. The establishment of a Closing Time, Date, and Place is only a partial solution to the problem of "bid peddling" or "bid shopping." The Depository, in addition to verifying the Closing Information, receives the bid information, tabulates it and, after the bids are opened by the Owner, furnishes each bidder with the tabulation of the bids.

**STATEMENT 3:** *It is the obligation of the owner and architect to make all bidders aware of the conditions under which the contract is to be awarded. The practice of using alternates to eliminate a particular bidder should be discouraged.*

**EXPLANATION**

1. Since the owner is furnishing the money for the project, it is his prerogative to award the contract to best serve his interest.

2. The use of alternates in bid documents should be discouraged. If alternates cannot be avoided, and if they are to be awarded on the basis of money available for the project, the following suggested sentence may be added to "Instructions to Bidders"—

"This contract will be awarded to the contractor whose total bid as determined by the Architect will best serve the interests of the owner regardless of the numerical sequence of the alternates."

3. In the case of government financed projects, the manner of awarding contracts may be different than the wording above, in which case the appropriate wording should be placed in the "Instruction to Bidders."

**STATEMENT 4:** *The architect shall determine the types of subcontractors and suppliers which shall be named by the bidding general contractors. This determination must be made with care to meet the needs of each individual project.*

#### **EXPLANATION**

1. The subcontractor and suppliers to be named shall be listed on the "Bid Form." The "Bid Form" must also provide appropriate blank spaces in which the general contractor **must** write in the subcontractors and suppliers he proposes to use.

2. It is obvious that when this practice is followed, it may help to deter unfair practice. It is expected that CPC No. 4 would become unnecessary if a bid depository for each type of subcontractor and supplier were successfully established.

**STATEMENT 5:** *Contractors should be encouraged to invite bids only from those subcontractors and suppliers acceptable to them.*

**STATEMENT 6:** *The practices of "bid shopping" and "bid peddling" must be eliminated.*

**STATEMENT 7:** *Owners and architects should encourage and contractors should insist, that subcontractors and suppliers submit bids at least three hours prior to bid opening, or in accordance with bid depository requirements.*

#### **EXPLANATION**

1. The following suggested sentence should be included in the "Instructions to Bidders"—

"The general contractor shall insist that subcontractors and suppliers submit bids not later than three hours prior to bid opening."

**STATEMENT 8:** *It is recommended that all specifications*

*embody the recommendations of the Construction Practices Council of New Mexico, Inc. It is strongly recommended that architects utilize the Construction Specifications Institute format for building construction specifications. It is further recommended that the joint AGC-American Public Works Association (New Mexico Chapter) format be used for public works (non-building) specifications.*

#### **EXPLANATION**

1. The use of an appropriate uniform format for specifications is advantageous to all who use the specifications. Only with clear, concise communication may we expect a job well done from everyone's point of view.
2. The CPC Specifications Committee will endeavor to continue to improve communication between all parties to construction projects. Suggestions for improvement are solicited by the CPC Specifications Committee.
3. If CPC recommendations are included in the specifications for a project, it is recommended that the following sentence be included in the "Supplementary General Conditions"—

*"These specifications embody the recommendations of the Construction Practices Council of New Mexico, Inc."* It is, we believe, quite obvious that many, many hours of work have gone into the preparation of these eight statements. It may be you would like to receive a copy of "Guideline," or perhaps there are questions you would like answered. You may address them to the Construction Practices Council of New Mexico, Inc., P. O. Box 1396, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

Since CPC Guideline was published, a Briefing Session was held on February 3 — object: to present the Guideline to officials of the Albuquerque Public Schools, New Mexico State University and the University of New Mexico. Mr. Larry Prentice, Administrative Assistant to the Governor, was also present. Two more such sessions are planned . . . one to be held in Santa Fe which will hopefully include the Governor, the Attorney General, the State Purchasing Agent, and the Executive Secretary of the Board of Educational Finance. A General Industry Briefing will be held probably the latter part of March or in early April at the University of New Mexico.

The CPC Board of Directors in being reaffirmed by each member organization, the Owners Group has elected its officers for 1967, and the Committee on Specifications has held its organizational meeting. The plan is moving forward!

The pros and cons of practices and procedures bring about many differences of opinion. Not all areas face the same problems. However, we extend a sincere Symposia invitation to comment on the "New Mexico Plan" in "Critique." We might, indeed, institute a Regional Open Forum on this most important Construction topic.

Whatever the upshot, the construction community in New Mexico is to be heartily congratulated for seeing the need, and instituting measures to bring about greater cooperation and understanding within the Industry.

# THE CONTRACT



as presented by  
*The Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc.*

In the January issue of *Symposia*, Mr. Lou Thurber, of the Colorado Pipe Trades Industry, presented "his side" of the Single vs. Multiple Contracts in construction, as a rebuttal to an earlier article (Sep 66) in *Symposia*. Much of the information used in the September article was taken from that which is available in the office of the Associated Building Contractors of Colorado. The ABC of Colorado is the state's building chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC).

Evidently, Mr. Thurber is a proponent of the "Shot gun" type of attack. He speaks of the "unethical general contractor," "bid shoppers," and "brokers for the services of all types of contractors necessary to construct the building." Then, he blandly treats all general contractors as falling into one of these three categories . . . little thought being reserved for the ethical general contractor. Lumping them all together in this fashion is like saying, "There is a rotten apple or two in the

barrel; so, the whole barrel of apples is rotten."

The Associated Building Contractors of Colorado objects, most strenuously, to this type of smear tactic frequently used when facts do not support the argument.

But let us talk about the system itself and assume at the outset that those who operate within it (both general and specialty contractors) are ethical in every regard. Sin, especially when the "other guy" is doing it, is bad, and we all oppose it. But sinners persist in almost every walk of life. Mr. Thurber's references to bid shopping are intended to soil the countenance of the general contractor alone; but, it takes two to make a bargain . . . whether ethical or otherwise. There must be a few, therefore, who with their eyes wide open, accede to these tantalizing offers from the bid shoppers.

Considering the system itself, let us look at who says what about the two systems. Mr. Thurber points to the

Deputy Chief of the Administrative Office of Architecture and Construction for California's General Services Department as preferring the separate contract system of construction as a way of saving money. The AGC, on the other hand, names such outstanding administrators as James E. Webb, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Lieutenant General W. K. Wilson, Jr., Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army; Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City and many others of such stature who believe that the single method of construction is the more economic in terms of time, material, money and quality.

At the same time, many inadequacies and deficient generalities are present in Mr. Thurber's attacks on the AGC's reasons, which prove the superiority of the single contract system. We would like to look at them as they appeared, enumerating the AGC reasons followed by comments concerning Mr. Thurber's so-called "Facts":

## 1. Responsibility Is Centralized

The "Fact" following this principle does not address itself to the word "responsibility," but discusses instead "coordination." These are two distinctly different words . . . not to be confused. An architect may coordinate a project, but the delays, damages, labor strikes, and other crises that invariably arise on a project with the corresponding added costs must be assumed by one who is willing to accept these conditions in terms of responsibility.

Unless the architect has facilities, construction "know-how," and personnel similar to those of the general contractor, we even question the general lending of the word "coordinator." The AIA, a short time ago, revised its documents to clarify the architect's status on this point, and no longer charges him with "general supervision and direction of the work," but merely requires that "he shall observe the work in process." We doubt if this will completely do the job.

## 2. Lowest Cost Is Assured

The "Fact" that was listed under this principle ignores completely the costs involved when the coordination of a project is handled by the owner, architect, staff, and specialty contractors. Time costs money on somebody's part, however you slice it. The arguments in behalf of the separate contract system completely overlook this point. If this separate contract plan guarantees lower costs, as Mr. Thurber's monologue would indicate, then it should follow that . . . to save the most . . . the entire project needs to

be separated, including the mechanical and electrical phases. For example, why not separate the project into such phases as: sheet metal, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, temperature control and other associated trades subcontracted by the mechanical and electrical contractors? If the principle holds good for one group, it should be used for all groups . . . or is the "principle" biased and self-serving?

**3. Completion on Schedule Is Assured**  
Assurance is guaranteed because the general contractor under the single contract system is **responsible** to the owner for meeting the schedule, no matter what specialty contractor causes a delay. How can an owner place responsibility when four, five or more prime contractors continually point to the other as the party accountable for the delay?

**4. The General Contractor Can Exercise the Function of Creative Management**

The so-called "Fact" listed by Mr. Thurber under this principle completely slithers away from the point. There is a **difference** between management and overseeing the technical details. The **technical details** for mechanical and electrical phases must be the responsibility of the specialty contractors concerned; otherwise, the general contractor would do this work himself. But a general contractor devotes a great amount of time and effort in getting the various components and equipment installed on time. This is management.

**5. Quality Is Assured According to Plans and Specifications**

The architect or engineer, of course, assures himself that the quality of the job meets the specifications. As noted before, the architect "shall observe the work in process." He is not a job superintendent and on the job at all times. That is why he has a general contractor managing the progress of the work. Would the separate contract way automatically fulfill the requirements for quality?

**6. Construction Operations Are Coordinated for Maximum Efficiency**

Here again Mr. Thurber's criticism misses the point entirely. The general contractor does not direct every pipe, wire or duct that the specialty contractors install, any more than a top sergeant makes every cot and cleans every latrine. He is responsible, however, for timely completion of each phase to insure the timely completion of the whole project . . . one of the most important factors, and continually overlooked by advocates of the separate contract.

Teamwork in building construction is absolutely essential, but teams' efforts must have **direction** . . . in building construction, that direction comes from the general contractor. The architect **observes** to be sure the quality of the job meets the specifications. The architect and engineer cannot be tied down with the direction of activities during construction, nor are they prepared to accept the innumerable liabilities contingent upon the co-ordinating functions of the general contractor.

**7. A Uniform Labor Policy Can Be Established**

Once more the "FACT" misses the point altogether, whether intending to mislead or not. An extremely important function of a general contractor is to coordinate the labor policy for the entire project to minimize the possibility of strikes and work stoppages caused by jurisdictional disputes. An experienced general contractor has intimate knowledge of employment practices in the industry.

**8. Safety Measures Can Be Coordinated**

It simply is not feasible for several prime contractors, all of whom respond with divergence of enthusiasm and adherence to safety practices, to improve safety procedures on a given project. A safety conscious general contractor does substantially improve overall safety on a project when he imposes his good practices on all subcontractors and specialty contractors who work for him. Only the general contractor is equipped to correlate these measures for maximum protection for workmen, for property and for the public.

**9. The Owner Is Protected Against Loss from Suits, Claims or other Encumbrances**

As outlined in this "FACT" of Mr. Thurber's article, the architect can specify in the specifications the responsibility for loss from suits and

other claims; but, to whom does he assign these responsibilities? Under the single contract system, the general contractor is **the responsible party**. If a defect or violation of the contract is later found, the general contractor is always at the top of any list of principals—for he assumes responsibility to the owner which in most contracts **no other principal assumes**. By classifying the general contractor as one of many prime contractors, the determination of responsibility for defects becomes a long, drawn-out controversy contributing to delays, losses to all parties, and to the utter dissatisfaction of the owner.

**10. The General Contractor, under Single Contract, Is Responsible for the Ethics of the Industry, and for Fair Treatment to all Persons and Organizations Having a Part in the Construction**

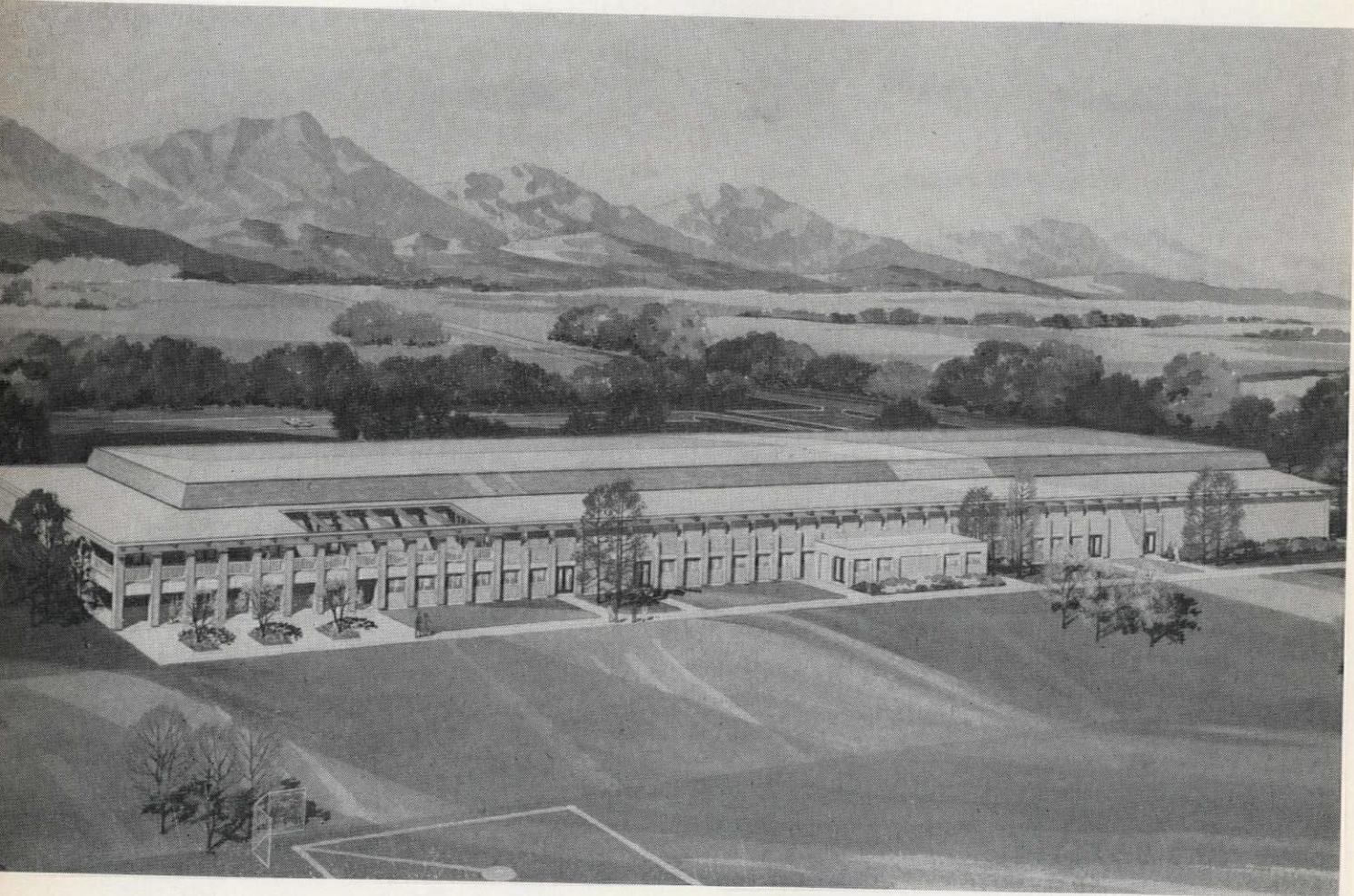
All responsible associations have established codes of ethics and fair procedure which have a common thread of similarity bordering on The Golden Rule. Ethics are nurtured on human morals and acceptance by individuals. No general, sweeping statement can be made that any one group of individuals or segment of the industry is more moral or ethical than another. Respect, understanding, and fair treatment are human traits that are made or broken by individuals.

Organizations and societies inspire their members by means of rules of fair procedure and industry ethics, but the ultimate effect of these collective ethical recommendations must be demonstrated on a person to person basis. It then becomes a personal quality of an individual which is not a monopoly with any group or segment of the construction industry. All will agree that improvements can be made in any system; but, to abandon a practical and efficient system in order to remedy a situation based on personal relationship is illogical. It is also illogical to assume that mere substitution of another group or society in the slot of leadership, or removal of leadership itself, will result automatically in improved personal treatment.

The only real answer to some of the conditions that exist from time to time, in spite of any particular system, is cooperation in the industry—not lip service—but genuine, whole-hearted, sincere and enthusiastic cooperation.

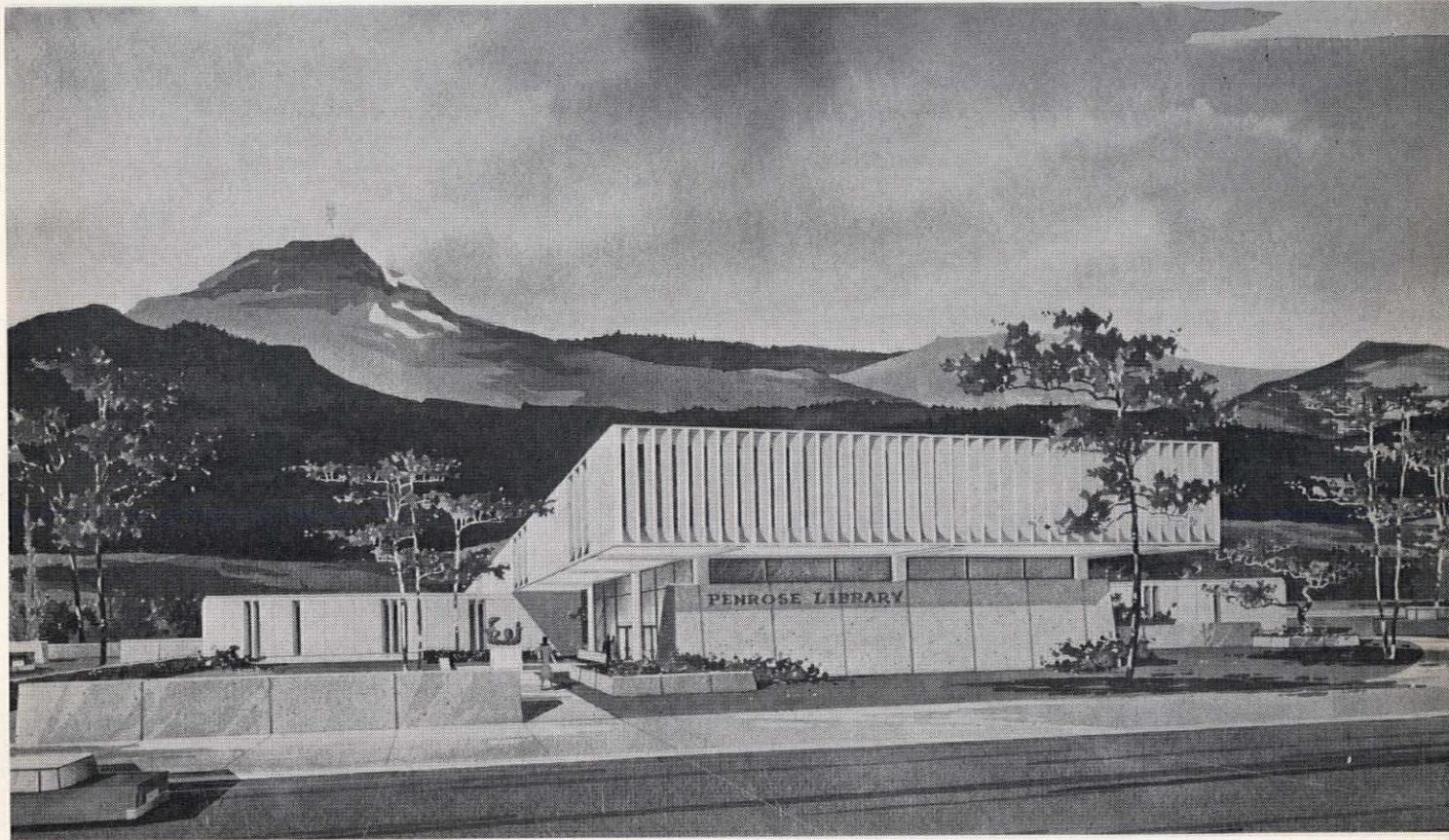
# *architecture/construction*

GODDARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO



owner: Arapahoe County School District Number R-6  
architects: Morse, Dion and Champion, Denver, Colorado  
engineers:  
structural: Robert H. Voiland  
mechanical: Beckett Engineering  
electrical: John A. Carlen  
general contractor: Webco Construction Company  
approximate cost: \$1,157,500.00  
approximate completion date: Autumn, 1967

PENROSE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO



architect	Carlisle B. Guy, A.I.A., Colorado Springs
structural engineers:	Ketchum, Konkel, Ryan and Hastings, Denver
mechanical & electrical engineers:	Bouillon, Christofferson and Schairer, Seattle
general contractor:	Bruce Hughes, Inc., Colorado Springs
amount of contract:	\$1,078,743.00
completion date:	Approximately March 15, 1968

—65,000 sq. ft.—precast stone—facade/solar bronze thermo pane windows. There is a basement area; bindery-bookmobile receiving area and closed stack.

1st Floor—street level: Entry and charging desks. Stack and reading areas.

2nd Floor—children's library, offices and meeting rooms. Staff parking on site, several landscaped garden areas.

# Busy Spring Season for "Silver Bowl" Chapter!

March is a lion for the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Producers' Council. Activity follows upon activity during this Spring season, and can be almost said to climax a busy and successful year for the "Silver Bowl" Chapter of the organization which represents the manufacturers of the "tools of construction." The four day Architectural Sales Institute—a fine one—was completed at the University of Colorado on March 3rd. The favorable comments from local architects who participated in this program was very gratifying to the Chapter who sponsored the Institute this year.

The Institute presented a large number of prominent speakers including: Dr. Devon Carlson, AIA, Dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Colorado; Robert Sandoval, President of the Denver Chapter of Producer's Council; James E. Boddorf of Architectural Record, Richard Whitaker, Jr., National AIA Office; John Anderson, President of the Colorado Chapter/A.I.A.; James Hunter, F.A.I.A.; Vern Konkel, CEC/Colorado; E. B. Jones, Sr., President, Associated Building Contractors of Colorado; Don Decker, A.B.C.; Alan Yorkdale; Henry Bollman; National Field Director for Producers Council, R. Hartley Edes, Jr.; and of course, Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I., who is the National President of the Construction Specifications Institute. The Producers' Council expressed their appreciation to Dean Carlson for the assistance given by him and the other speakers by presenting a check

for \$1,000.00 to Colorado University's School of Architecture.

Denver Chapter members who attended the Architectural Sales Representatives Institute included: B. A. Wyatt, P.P.G. Industries; Bill Dingler, Zonolite; Sandy Sandoval, Robinson Brick; Bill Drebes, Granco Steel; Austin Marquis, Pella Products; Joe Long, Unistrut; Roger Holmes, P.P.G. Industries; Russ Lavender, Nelson-Cato; Tom Ward, Monarch Tile; and Don Browning, Interpace. There was a total of forty-three graduates from the Institute from Denver and the surrounding area. All of these men expressed the belief that they were far more able to be of real service to the industry following the four-day training session.

A very successful joint meeting of the Producers' Council and the Building Owners and Managers Association was held on March 21st at the Brown Palace Hotel. Over forty-five BOMA members were present to view the more than thirty displays set up in the Grand Ballroom. Over fifty P. C. members were on hand to greet the Building Owners and Managers at this, their fifth annual Dinner meeting and Display.

On Wednesday, March 22, over fifty Producers' Council members hosted an outstanding Buffet Luncheon and Display or over one hundred and seventy-five Architects and Engineers. An annual event, architects, engineers and P. C. members alike look forward to this mutually enjoyable and rewarding meeting. Final

March activity on the calendar was the Annual Building Industries Conference which was held this year on March 30th at the Denver Merchandise Mart. Producers' Council is one of the sponsors for the BIC, this year, which was held in conjunction with the Mart's "1967 Building for Tomorrow Show." During this show, exhibits for the Building Industry were set up on the first floor garden arena. On March 30 and 31st, Architects, Home Builders, General Contractors, Engineers, Designers and so forth were in attendance. On April 1st and 2nd, displays were open to the public.

As Symposia goes to press, plans for the Third Annual Producers' Council/Construction Specifications Institute meeting are being finalized. Jim Noone, C.S.I. President (Denver Chapter); Don Wakefield, S.C.P.I.; Roland Proett, S.C.P.I. and "Sandy" Sandoval, P.C. President are hard at work outlining another great program in this series of cooperative, annual events. It will be an evening meeting on April 12th . . . and an important one. Other April activities calling for P. C. participation include the A.I.A. Awards meeting which is scheduled for April 20th and the U. S. Ceramic Informational meeting slated for April 25. Spring in Colorado certainly brings up the organizational meetings . . . and the Rocky Mountain Producer's Council is no exception. We could call that a masterpiece of understatement or . . . inquire timidly . . . "Hey, fellas, who's minding the store?"



R. Hartley Edes, Jr. (right) Field Director for Producers' Council, hands the \$1,000.00 check to Dean Devon Carlson (center) for the C. U. School of Architecture. Robert Sandoval (left) Denver Chapter President, stands by.



Henry B. Baume, F.C.S.I., C.S.I. National President, lectures students at the Architectural Sales Representatives Institute.

The men who design and build Colorado's schools and Colorado's Industrial Commission have, at last, made a first step in breaking through the ice-jam of a "long, cold silence." Late in February, the Commission meeting with members of the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the State Department of Education, the Colorado Association of School Boards and the Colorado Association of School Administrators, agreed to the creation of an Advisory Committee. There is now a very real hope that a communications bridge can be built across the stream of contention and misunderstanding which has grown, in recent months to flood proportions.

Agreement by the Industrial Commission to the formation of this Advisory Committee initiates a new spirit of cooperation which in the months ahead should bring about an easing of frictions, and a new ability by all concerned to work together in harmony.

On March 3rd, a Nominating Committee composed of John D. Anderson, A.I.A., Frank S. Miles and Neal W. McCormick met to draw up a list of Appointees to this Special School Construction Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission of Colorado. The names they have submitted are:

Representing the Colorado Association of School Administrators:

**WILLIAM E. BISHOP**

Superintendent of Schools, School District No. 1, Englewood, Colorado. Current President, Colorado Association of School Administrators.

Involved for many years in an extensive program of school construction on both the elementary and secondary levels.

**DR. W. DEL WALKER**

Superintendent of Schools, School District R-1, Jefferson County, Colorado. Currently involved in \$19,000,000 school construction program based on new educational and architectural concepts. Extensive experience in similar construction programs in California employing "systems" development.

Representing the Colorado Association of School Boards:

**DR. FRANK S. MILES**

Executive Director, Colorado Association of School Boards, 1165 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado. Background as educator and school administrator in Colorado. Top staff executive for CASB with direct communication to school boards throughout state.

Representing the Architectural Profession:

**JOSEPH G. DION, AIA**

Partner in firm of Morse, Dion and Champion, 525 Cherokee Street, Denver, Colorado. Extensive background in significant school design throughout Colorado. Partner-in-charge on many recent secondary school projects.

**JOHN P. SCHAFFER**

Associate architect in firm of Eugene D. Sternberg and Associates, 2009 West Littleton Boulevard, Littleton, Colorado. Extensive background in school design and construction throughout Colorado. Widely recognized as building code authority with specialized experience in school design problems.

Representing the Colorado State Department of Education:

**DR. NEAL W. MCCORMICK**

Consultant in School Construction, Division of Organization and Management, Department of Education. Directly concerned with standards and quality of school construction throughout Colorado. Extensive experience with both new school construction and remodeling of existing facilities.

Recognized Building Code Authority Safety Engineer:

**WALTER KUENNING**

Building Consultant with Colorado Springs School District No. 11. Former Building Official for City of Colorado Springs. Past member, research committee and executive committee, International Conference of Building Officials, Pasadena, California. Generally recognized and highly respected as a building safety and building code expert.

This committee will go into immediate operation to formulate policies on such concepts as open academic areas without fixed partitions, and student commons spaces which are simply wide spots in corridor systems. They will also act in an advisory capacity to the Commissioners as they sit as an Appeals Board on contested rulings of the Safety Inspection Division. The long range program agreed upon consists of a thorough study of the entire problem of school

# spring thaw

New accord reached between Industrial Commission and A.I.A./School Officials!

safety inspection and enforcement.

Among other things, it will deal with:

1. Clear legislative establishment of one agency to adopt, enforce and interpret safety standards for school construction.
2. Adoption of the best possible code.
3. An adequate, well-trained staff with a pay scale to attract and hold quality personnel.
4. Regular and consistent inspection
5. Intelligent and consistent interpretation of existing schools.
6. Establishment of a clear and reasonable appeals procedure.

The story behind this hopeful first step is a long one. Symposia has been long aware of the problem. Indeed, as early as eight months ago—Mr. Maxwell Saul then President of Colorado's A.I.A. expressed his concern over the deteriorating situation and suggested an in-depth study of the problem to the Editorial Advisory Board.

Shortly afterward, Symposia received a newspaper account of a stormy School Board session in Colorado's Weld County. The meeting was called by Weld County Superintendent of Schools, Paul N. Lodwick to provide an opportunity for school officials to discuss their problems with James Underwood, Director of the Colorado Industrial Commission's Safety Inspection Division. Mr. Underwood took over as head of the division over two years ago, and stated his position on safety inspection of schools in this way . . . "We chose to begin meaningful inspections of schools because, almost like a man committed to the state penitentiary, a school child is there because the law requires it. We want to be sure the building in which he attends school is safe for him."

Mr. Underwood went on to caution board members and school administrators to keep a close eye on architects and engineers when new construction was under way. His implication was that many architects

and engineers cut corners on new construction to the detriment of safety. Lotty Miner, an engineer and president of a local Weld County School board took issue with Mr. Underwood . . . calling his attention to the fact that "most architects and engineers possess high integrity and are registered by the State." Mrs. Miner continued, "This is no time to cast doubts in the minds of school officials. We can't build safe school buildings without them."

In order to clarify the situation, Symposia arranged a taped interview with Mr. Underwood late in 1966. From information available to us, at that time, we fully expected to meet the wolf . . . but Mr. Underwood's response to questions was all Little Red Riding Hood. A gracious and urbane Texas gentleman . . . he said, "Generally speaking, most everyone you contact gives you good cooperation. You know, architects as a group of men intrigue me . . . they are visionary, and I perhaps have the tendency to be a dreamer, too. And it's a lot of fun to sit down with a plan or listen to them in their concepts of buildings. In this particular day and age with pre-stressed concrete precast walls and so forth . . . new building techniques — there has been such an evolution in this—it is necessary to be constantly studying, talking, reading, just to keep up with these ideas."

Asked about the Code under which the Safety Inspection Division operates . . . Mr. Underwood replied, "We operate under the new Uniform Building Code, this has been adopted by resolution of the Industrial Commission. The Industrial Commission is so designed that they have the authority to adopt, by resolution, necessary codes, rules or regulations for the safety, health and welfare of the public."

Asked what provision was made for appeal on a ruling made by the Safety Division, he answered, "We send this appeal request to the secretary of the Industrial Commission. This is the channel we go through. He, in turn, takes it to the chairman and they, in turn, form the appeal board. They may bring in another architect, steam heating engineer . . . whoever they feel necessary to sit on the board—or the architect or the engineer. He presents his side. We present ours, and it is resolved in this manner."

Asked about the cooperation of architects and engineers, Mr. Underwood stated, "Cooperation is very good. With this new sophisticated design in buildings, we are not having any problems. When I took this job, I nailed

our department to the Department of Education, the Health Department, and we took a mild course, if that's what you want to call it, in Education. Now, we know that these school buildings . . . these cages for all ages . . . is out. We have to update this thing. When these plans come in, if there's a difference of opinion and it cannot be resolved between the architect, the engineer and us . . . and they want a board . . . we sit down and go with it. Strange as it may seem, we have many architects who will do plans on a building and it's critiqued over in the Department of Education. This is where many, many of the problems are ironed out, right there. I think this is an excellent idea. We've had architects who have actually made models of the school so this gives the people in the Education department . . . the superintendents and other laymen an opportunity to see what this building is going to look like. It is very difficult for them to get this information from a set of prints."

The questions were there . . . and the answers were given, but somehow, there was little significance. The obliging gentleman from Texas did not sound at all like the man who had cautioned the Weld County school boards to watch out for corner-cutting architects and engineers.

Finally on February 9th . . . we addressed a letter to Mr. Richard Moss, Executive Secretary of the Colorado Industrial Commission . . . the text of this communication follows:

By way of introduction, we are sending you under separate cover a current issue of *Symposia*, a regional publication devoted to architecture/construction. Since all facets of the industry are represented in our circulation, and on our Editorial Advisory Board, we feel *Symposia* can be said to speak for the construction community.

It is our hope to have an article in the March issue interpreting the role of the Colorado Industrial Commission to our readers. We have already had a very pleasant interview with Mr. James Underwood of your Safety Inspection Division.

In order to prepare this feature, we are asking the Commission to answer the questions submitted here in some depth. We feel a written interview is preferable in this instance to an oral discussion where they can be a misinterpretation or a misquote.

We sincerely hope the Commission will provide us with the answers to these questions—and any other information which you might consider pertinent to your role in planning and construction in Colorado.

The questions follow:

When did the Colorado Industrial Commission come into being?

What was the original purpose of the Commission?

What is the Commission's role in architecture/construction at the present time?

Is it mandatory for all building plans to be submitted to the Commission for approval before construction begins?

In areas of disagreement between the Commission and the architecture/construction community, what procedure is followed? . . . Is there enabling legislation providing appeal machinery on any questions regarding the Commission's decisions?

Is the Uniform Building Code always used by the Commission?

Do members of the Commission favor a State Building Code for Colorado?

If such a code were to be written, who would set criteria, etc.?

What is the Commission's position on local city or county building codes now in existence?

How are new rules and regulations adopted by the Commission?

In formulating new standards for construction, does the Commission make all decisions, or is an intra-industry committee employed?

What legislation enables the Commission to exercise its retroactive powers?

Since there seems to be, at this time, many areas of friction and disagreement between the Industrial Commission and the architecture/construction community, what do the Commission members feel can be done—on both sides—to bring about greater understanding and cooperation?

As you can see from the questions we have asked, our publication is interested in the **whole** story. May we have your answers to these queries and a clarification of your position at your earliest convenience?

Thank you for your cooperation and interest in a problem which concerns the entire industry.

As the March deadline approached, we telephoned the Commission. Yes, we were assured, the letter had arrived, and was on the desk of the Commissioners for reply. The question however seemed to be "loaded," and difficult to answer. We assured the Commission's spokesman that we were not in any way attempting to "bait" the Commission, but only

- wished to present both sides of what seemed to be an unpleasant situation. At about this time, Mr. John Anderson, President of the Colorado Chapter of the A.I.A., told us a steering committee had been set up, that a position paper was being drawn and a meeting with the Commissioners had been scheduled for February 23rd. It was at this meeting that the three-point program was agreed upon, and the Advisory Committee set up. It was the beginning of the "Spring Thaw." The Position Paper prepared by the Steering Committee clearly set forth the many grievances of the men who are most intimately concerned with the construction of Colorado's schools. The paper reads as follows:
- In the design and construction of school buildings, every responsible architect shares with his clients the basic and overriding concern of the safety and well-being of the occupants—the pupils, teachers and staff of each school. On this major point, we also share concern and responsibility with the state Industrial Commission and the bodies representing our clients, the Association of School Boards and the Association of School Administrators.
- We further recognize that the Industrial Commission, has major problems in its operations in the area of school building safety. It is a large order to establish and enforce standards for school building construction and operation, and we do not believe that the Commission and its personnel, as now constituted, can begin to do the job. The fundamental concept of working from the basis of a uniform, regionally accepted and well-recognized building code is excellent. We are apparently all in agreement on the support of this concept.
- A good code, however, is not enough and this is where our difficulties begin.
- We all know and have worked with the Uniform Building Code for many years. It is one of a number of good, solid, well-respected documents, but we have grave doubts about the way the Industrial Commission is enforcing and interpreting it.
- Enforcement has been erratic. Drawings have been carefully reviewed, approved by the Commission and then the completed buildings have been inspected and disapproved for occupancy on point after point. Drawings have been submitted for review, have obviously been lost, and have then been returned with unfavorable comments, backdated improperly. Valuable weeks and months have been lost, and we are now told that a minimum of 30 days will be necessary for final review of contract documents. Interpretation of the UBC has been very inconsistent. Approvals have been given verbally, then denied in writing.
- There has been no apparent attempt to really understand the educational philosophies being represented by our new architectural concepts.
- The attitude of Commission personnel is becoming more and more intolerable to educators and architects alike. We have been abused, insulted, talked down to and dealt with dictatorially. A spirit of cooperation that once existed seems to have vanished completely.
- We see certain obvious needs if a reasonable working relationship is to be reestablished between the state agency enforcing regulations for safety in school construction and the educators and architects. To meet this condition, we recommend the following:
1. Legislative establishment of an agency to enforce and interpret safety standards for school construction. The authority of the Industrial Commission is vague and indistinct at present.
  2. The agency, once established, should have as its working basis a well-respected, acceptable, enforceable, building code—legislatively adopted.
  3. The agency should be physically adequate to do the job. It should have a good, trained staff with an adequate pay scale to attract quality personnel.
  4. There should be strong and regular enforcement of the code with periodic inspection of all schools by qualified inspectors.
  5. There must be assured intelligent and consistent interpretation of the code, taking into account changing educational philosophies and needs and the consequent changes in architectural concepts. There need be no compromise with basic safety.
  6. There must be a clear and reasonable appeals procedure to deal with misunderstandings and differences of opinion in the interpretation of the code. Decisions should apply to subsequent action.
- We would hope that all of this can be accomplished through the existing structure of the Commission, but we seriously doubt that it can.
- The Commission's reply to the Symposia letter of February 9th is dated February 28th, and the text follows:
- This Commission is pleased to reply to your letter of February 9, 1967 as it is definitely the policy of our Commission to cooperate and work with all groups within the state in the furtherance of industrial safety. The Commission does, to the best of its ability, administer the provisions of Chapter 80 of the 1963 Colorado Revised Statutes, and all other laws which the Commission is charged, fairly, impartially and without bias or prejudice to anyone.
- The Commission delayed answering your letter until they had an opportunity to meet with the architects to arrange for an architectural advisory committee. The meeting was held Thursday, February 23, 1967 and we are now waiting for the nomination of members to serve on said committee. As soon as this committee can be established and is functioning, I am sure that many of the problems which have arisen in the past will be solved. In answering to the specific questions propounded in your letter, I would state:
1. The Industrial Commission of Colorado came into being in 1915.
  2. The original purpose of the Commission, briefly, was to assume administration of all existing labor laws, safety inspection laws, factory inspection laws, boiler inspection code, and the newly enacted workmen's compensation law.
  3. The Commission's role in architecture and construction at the present time is found in the provisions of Chapter 80-1-9, sub-section (4), (5), (6) and (7), and more specifically the provisions of 80-2-1 through 11.
  4. It is not mandatory that building plans be submitted to the Commission for approval before construction begins. The review of plans before construction begins is a free service provided by the Commission to assist the architect and builder to get a building that will not need expensive alterations to comply with the building codes at the time of completion.
  5. All final decisions of the Commission must be made in writing and may be appealed to the District Courts of the state. Authority for this may be found in Chapter 80-1-37, (38), (39), (40) and (41).
  6. The uniform building code is always used by the Commission as a guideline.

7. The members of the Commission favor a uniform building code for the State of Colorado.
8. If a code were written it would undoubtedly be done by a committee charged with this duty and the best parts of existing codes would be used as criteria.
9. The Commission accepts local, city or county building codes now in existence when their provisions are equal to or better than the building code adopted by the state, and the same are enforced.
10. New rules and regulations are adopted by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3, Article 16, sub-section (2) 1963 CRS.
11. The Commission, by law, is charged with the promulgation of new rules or standards. However, the Commission does employ industry committees for advice and guidance.
12. We are at a loss to answer this question as we are not advised to what "retroactive powers" you might be referring.

The Commission is looking forward to the establishment of an architectural advisory committee and we believe that the problems which heretofore existed will be solved.

If you have any further questions concerning the article, we would be most happy to answer them, and we very definitely appreciate receiving copies of the Architectural Construction Symposia.

Yours very truly,  
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION  
OF COLORADO  
By RICHARD E. MOSS  
Executive Secretary

The Industrial Commission has stated: "We believe the problems which heretofore have existed will be solved." Mr. John Anderson, A.I.A., has said, "This is only a beginning in the establishment of a spirit of cooperation between the Commission and the Architectural profession."

And, as further proof of good faith in this hopeful approach to an old problem, members of the Industrial Commission have expressed their willingness to appear on the afternoon panel (2:30 p.m.) at the Building Industry Conference scheduled March 30th at Denver's Merchandise Mart. There is reason to expect, at this time, a continued improvement in architecture-construction relationships with the Colorado Industrial Commission.

The Spring thaw has been long in coming . . . but the ice-jam appears to have been broken, at last.

## SAME OLD WOLF, NEW NIGHTCAP!

The Construction industry doesn't have to have a very long memory to recall HR 10027—the secondary boycott bill which died in Congressional Committee last year. Well, the Old Wolf has just put on a new nightcap (HR 100 this time around), he's back in grandma's bed and hungry as ever! HR 100 is just as much a threat to the architecture/construction community this year of 1967 as it was in the year, 1966. It is identically the same bill! It has been reintroduced by Congressman Thompson (Dem. N.J.), chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Labor which has jurisdiction over the legislation.

The Secondary Boycott is number one on the list with the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department. It amends Section 8(b) 4(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and reverses the Denver ruling. This present prohibition against secondary boycotts is, in effect, the sole protection now available against strikes that can shut down all work on a construction site merely because one contractor has been either justly or unjustly accused of unfair labor practices. Removal of this protection could only lead to a massive increase in labor strife in the most vital of all American industries . . . the largest . . . the industry employing 15% of the labor force and providing 15% of the entire gross national product. No one can benefit from the passage of HR 100, except building trades union management — not even the members of these unions themselves. It is nothing more nor less than a special interest bill!

We need only remind members of the industry of the good fight which they all put up last year . . . contractors, architects, engineers, suppliers alike. It's going to take the same kind of cooperation and hard work in 1967. Don't just say . . . "Oh, boy, another headache," and reach for the aspirin. Instead, reach for your typewriter, and start now in telling your congressman how YOU feel about HR 100—remember, it's the same old common situs wolf in a new nightcap.

## CAPITOL GAIN FOR CEC/COLORADO!

Mr. CEC/Colorado not only went to Washington in March but came home with the CEC/USA award for the best printed presentation! This happy event was accomplished in the face of stiff competition from other CEC Chapters across the nation. Second place award went to the Consulting Engineers Association of Illinois.

This is the third straight year that the Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado has participated in the Legislative Conference held on March 7th and 8th in Washington, D. C. The Colorado Delegation was led by William Bredar and included Colorado CEC President, William Clevenger, CEC/USA President, Eugene Waggoner, Bill Becker, Don Preszler, E. Keith Hartzell and Max Serafani.

The Coloradoans prepared an information kit as an aid to presenting their position on legislative matters to the state's lawmakers . . . the kits were personalized with the lawmaker's name embossed on the cover in gold.

Position papers presented by the Coloradoans included a request for proposed legislation to limit government "in-house" engineering to 50%, unless government agencies can show there are no qualified private firms available or interested in performing the work.

Other position papers asked for continuance of the Interstate Highway Program, expressed opposition to the Common Situs Picketing bill and to the six per cent fee limitation for engineering services to the government. Also included was a discussion of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, the State Technical Services Act, Private Enterprise and how Government Agency Engineers Compete With Private Practice.

Sincere Symposia congratulations to Mr. CEC/Colorado for the CEC/USA Award. A fine presentation, and a good job well done by this important segment of the construction community!

**a symposia series**  
**Introducing: architecture/construction leaders**

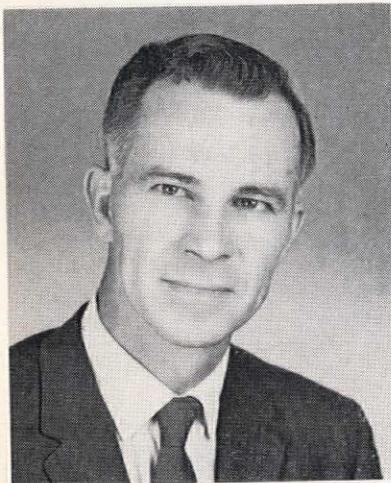
## **TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADER**

*This is a new "Getting to Know You" feature in your regional publication—*Symposia*. During the next few issues, we will be presenting to you the Presidents of the many organizations which make up the architecture/construction community in the Western Mountain Region.*

### **— COLORADO —**



### **ARIZONA —**



**Robert E. Sexton**

Vice President: Richard M. Arnold  
Secretary: Clarence Shanks  
Treasurer: Calvin J. Straub  
Directors:  
Hugo Olsson  
L. Don Miller  
Frederick P. Weaver

Mr. Sexton was born in California, but attended school principally in Arizona, however his Bachelor of Architecture degree is from the University of Michigan. He worked in 1951 as an apprentice in the office of Howell Taylor in Ann Arbor, Michigan, but returned to Arizona late in that year to join the firm of Banton and Cole, Architects, and Engineers in Tucson where he acted as Job Captain and did Architectural Design. In 1954, he joined Edward L. Varney Associates in Phoenix and for ten years did Design and Office Management. In 1964, the firm, Varney, Sexton, Sydnor and Associates came into being. Mr. Sexton reports that the firm is one of the largest in Arizona with a wide and varied practice.

Mr. Sexton is a member of Alpha Rho Chi, the National Architectural Fraternity. He became an associate member of the American Institute of Architects in 1952 — a corporate member in 1956, and has served on the Executive Committee of the Central Arizona Chapter since 1963. He has been Director, Treasurer, Secretary, Vice-President, and this year, is the Chapter President. He has been a Director of the State Society since 1963, serving as Treasurer in 1964.

### **JAMES H. KONKEL**

Incoming President  
CEC/Colorado

On April 18, soft-spoken James H. Konkel will become president of the Consulting Engineers Council of Colorado. Konkel will direct the affairs of an engineering organization now representing 70 consulting engineering firms and 92 principals.

Konkel is a devoted engineer, and has literally gone up the ladder in the affairs of CEC/Colorado, serving in every office of the Colorado organization from director to president.

He has also served as president of the Consulting Mechanical and Electrical Engineers of Colorado, a director of the Colorado Engineering Council, and an active and valuable member of the Professional Engineers of Colorado, the American Society, Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

His service to his profession is almost matched by service to the community. Konkel is a member of Lions International, a Committee Chairman of the Denver Area Boy Scouts, on the Building Code Revisions Advisory Board of the City of Denver, and a member of Governor Love's Committee, Air Pollution Variance Board.

Konkel, his education interrupted by service as a line officer in the navy during World War II, attended Doane College, Columbia University and received his B.S. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Colorado. Konkel is a partner of the consulting engineering firm of McFall and Konkel, an organization responsible for the mechanical design, either in partnership or private practice, of nearly 1,000 projects entailing heating, ventilating, plumbing, industrial processes, refrigeration and air-conditioning.

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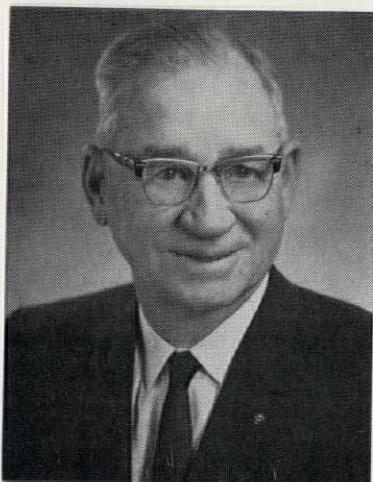
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**N. A. Nelson**

Associated General Contractors  
President — Wyoming Chapter

N. A. Nelson, Sr. will be seventy-six years young come June . . . and, indeed, his attitude and his exuberant enjoyment of an active, useful life certainly belie the birthdays. He heads one of the leading contracting firms in Sheridan, Wyoming, is President of the State Chapter of the A. G. C., has just been elected a director of the national association for a three-year term, and is a National Director of the American Road Builders Association — Oh, yes, he's served on the Sheridan City Council since 1958, and is presently serving his second term as the Mayor of this up-and-coming Wyoming town. Mr. Nelson was proud to return to Wyoming following the National A.G.C. Convention in San Diego this year . . . he brought home a certificate citing the Wyoming Contractors for achieving the highest percentage of membership gain by all AGC Chapters in 1966. This was Mr. Nelson's tenth National Convention in as many years, and he has only missed one Mid-Year Board meeting.

Mr. Nelson's construction firm is a family affair . . . his son, Nels, Jr. serves as superintendent and project manager. His daughter, married to an electrical contractor, works as his bookkeeper and office manager. Another daughter is married, and she and her husband operate a motel and filling station in Sheridan. Grandchildren? Indeed, yes, several . . . and lively ones, too, from all accounts.

Mr. Nelson is an outstanding leader in many fields . . . and was the recipient of the Civic Activity Award at the Wyoming AGC Convention held in 1966 in Cheyenne. Lack of space prevents our listing many of his outstanding contributions to his community and his industry. Three quarters of a century? Unbelievable!

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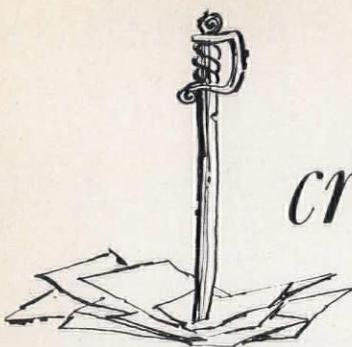
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## *critique*

(*Symposia means a free interchange of ideas—we want you to express your ideas, thoughts and opinions on any and all architectural and building subjects. Simply address: Symposia, 4070 Estes Street, Wheat Ridge, Colo. 80033.*)

Dear Fletcher:

We sincerely enjoy your new publication **Symposia**, as we feel it is the type of magazine that is needed in our industry. We also were most pleased to see a rendering of one of our jobs, Sacred Heart Junior High School, in the January issue. However, we were disappointed to see our firm name incorrectly listed. It is hoped that the next time it appears, someone will do a better job of proof reading.. Wishing you continued success in your operation,

I remain

Sincerely yours

Robert E. Ammon

DOW-AMMON BUILDERS

(May the fleas of a thousand camels nest in our beards! Believe us sir, typos pursue Editors in all their worst nightmares! We'll hope this particular one NEVER occurs again.)

Dear Mr. Trunk:

Thank you for your subscription to **Symposia**. It has been very educational and informative, especially from the standpoint of CSI and AIA activities. I have maintained a complete file of all issues.

However, I have received no February or March issues. I would appreciate being placed on the circulation list again to receive these issues and all in the future.

Yours truly,

Robert B. McCandless

(Mr. Mc., the Wicked Witch of the West has probably been at work. You may be sure the matter will be rectified.)

### OPEN LETTER TO INDUSTRY

Dear Fletch:

As it sometimes happens in this crazy game we call selling, a change of location on my part is taking place. I am being transferred to Dallas, Texas to manage the Monarch Tile facilities there.

Because this move is of a rapid nature, I will not have the opportunity to personally contact many of my friends in the Construction Industry in the Rocky Mountain Empire. I would appreciate, therefore, the opportunity of using your publication to bid adieu to these friends and associates who have made my four and a half years here so pleasant and successful.

I would like to thank all my architectural acquaintances in the area for their cordial reception to me and for their

interest in our products. I want to thank all the Producers' Council members for their aid and guidance and congratulate them on the excellent job they are doing. I also want to thank the members of C.S.I. for their "camaraderie," and the opportunity I was given to "pick their brains" on all phases of construction. I sincerely hope that all of the people I have mentioned will continue their fine cooperation with my successor, Harry "Kelley" Mossey.

Fletcher, I especially want to thank you for all your help and cooperation in the past, and to wish you much continued success with **Symposia**. Considering the avid acceptance it has already received by the industry, I can see only better things in your future.

Sincerely yours,

Tom E. Ward

Architectural and Sales Representative

Monarch Tile Manufacturing, Inc.

(Our sincerest **Symposia** wishes go with you to Dallas, Tom. Keep in touch!)

### april funny bone

Harold Spitznagel, F.A.I.A.

from the Award Banquet Address

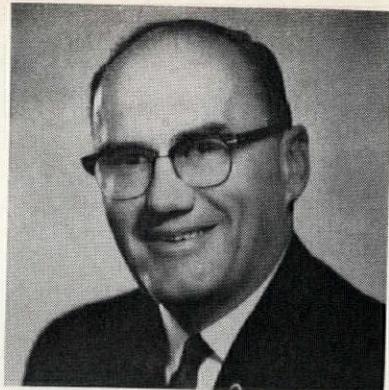
Regional Conference, 1966

"There has indeed been much written about the city, but to date no one has come up with a rational solution possible of even partial accomplishment. At one time I was sure that the only pursuable course for the architect was to immediately employ a geographer, a biologist, a political scientist, a sociologist, a traffic expert, an economist, and a psychiatrist, if he had any thought of continuing his practice. As I review my thoughts I believe that the only professional that could render a real service to the architect would be the psychiatrist and I am not sure that under the foregoing conditions he would be able to devote much of his time to the Urban problem because of the needs of his employer for personal treatment."

It cannot be by deliberate design . . . but some wry quirk of fate has placed a practicing psychiatrist immediately next door to the newly-opened Colorado Chapter office of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Spitznagel . . . please copy.

### RENDERINGS

Our only requirement for publication will be that the rendering must be of a structure on which you have completed a firm contract for construction. The Editorial Staff will need, in addition to the rendering, your name, the name of the owner, and that of the General Contractor. You may telephone the **Symposia** office at 422-4153, and we will arrange to call for this material at your offices. If you are outside the Metropolitan Denver area, you may address us: SYMPOSIA—Boyce Publications, Inc.—4070 Estes Street—Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.



**"Hank" Carroll**  
Executive Vice-President



**John Berger**

## COLORADO FIRM PLANS EXPANSION

A new era is beginning for Colorado Metal Products as Leslie G. Taylor takes over as President and Chairman of the Board. Mr. Taylor, who has totally purchased the veteran firm, has already made several important appointments; "Hank" Carroll, who has been with Colorado Metal for over fifteen years, moves into the Executive Vice President and General Manager's slot, and Hans O. Schuster has been designated as Director of Manufacturing. John Berger will take over as Architectural Sales Engineer for the fifteen states of the Colorado Metal distribution area outside Colorado, and Roman Mack will serve as Colorado Architectural Sales Engineer.

Mr. Taylor is a former president of the Denver-Chicago Trucking Company, and is the owner of the Superior Manufacturing Company of Dearborn, Michigan. Mr. Schuster brings to the firm a rich and varied experience as a design engineer in many parts of the world including Australia, Sweden,

England and Germany. Architects are urged to consult with Mr. Schuster on any unusual design window concept, being certain that Colorado Metal has the most complete and specialized window plant facility and manufacturing equipment in the entire Rocky Mountain Region. Colorado Metal Products will continue the manufacture of Casement, Hopper, and Awning Type windows in addition to a custom service of window manufacture to design by the individual architect.

Further expansion of the fifteen state distribution area is being planned particularly for the Colorado Metal basement window (full wall width), a patented concept which has revolutionized the use of basement windows in the United States.

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# Memo...



**NOTE:** Many of our readers tell us they are using the "Memo" as a day-to-day reminder of where to be—and when to be there. We are endeavoring, of course, to make this a complete calendar—only possible if we have the cooperation of all the construction-oriented organizations. If your meeting dates are not now included please call us at 422-4153—or if you are outside the Denver Metropolitan Area—mail your meeting schedule to Editor—Symposia—Boyce Publications, Inc., 4070 Estes, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033.

**APRIL 3:** A.I.A. (Central Arizona Chapter) Executive Committee Meeting. 4:00 p.m. at the ABC Club, Phoenix, Arizona.

**APRIL 4:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC). Regular monthly membership dinner meeting. Cocktails: 6:30 — Dinner: 7:00 p.m. Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.

**APRIL 4:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado. Directors Meeting. Cocktails: 6:00 — Dinner: 6:30 p.m. Denver Press Club. (Note: All members are invited and urged to attend Board Meetings. For reservations: telephone 244-4717, before noon of the previous day.)

**APRIL 4:** Construction Specifications Institute (Denver Chapter) Workshop Seminar. Subject: Masonry (Division 4: CSI Format) and Moisture Protection (Division 7: CSI Format) 4:00-5:00 p.m.: Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado.

**APRIL 5:** Association of Remodeling Contractors/Board of Directors Meeting. Dinner: 6:30 p.m., Four Winds Motor Hotel, 4600 West Colfax, Denver.

**APRIL 6:** Board of Governors/Mountain States Bureau for Lathing and Plastering, Inc. 10:00 a.m. — Room 509, Interstate Trust Building, Denver.

**APRIL 6:** A.I.A. (Central Arizona Chapter). Regular monthly Dinner Meeting. Cocktails: 6:00 — Dinner: 7:00 p.m. — ABC Club, Phoenix.

**APRIL 11:** Construction Specifications Institute (Denver Chapter) Workshop Seminar. Subject: Metals (Division 5: CSI Format) and Special Construction (Division 13: CSI Format). 4:00-5:00 p.m. — Engineer's Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado.

**APRIL 12:** Construction Specifications Institute/Producers' Council Joint Dinner meeting and Round Table Discussion. Check "Scope" and "P. C. Bulletin" for time and place on this one.

**APRIL 17:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC) Colorado Springs Chapter. Regular monthly dinner meeting, Dublin House, North Academy Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

**APRIL 18:** Consulting Engineers Council/Colorado. Annual Membership meeting and Installation of Officers. Cocktails: 5:30 — Dinner: 6:30 p.m. — Denver Press Club.

**APRIL 18:** Construction Specifications Institute (Denver Chapter) Workshop Seminar. Subject: Carpentry (Division 6: CSI Format) and Doors, Windows and Glass (Division 8: CSI Format). 4:00-5:00 p.m., Engineer's Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver.

**APRIL 19:** Construction Specifications Institute (Albuquerque Chapter). Social Hour: 5:30 — Dinner: 6:30 — Meeting: 7:30 p.m. Polynesian Inn, 2420 San Mateo, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Members of neighboring chapters visiting Albuquerque on this date are cordially invited to attend).

**APRIL 20:** A.I.A. (Colorado Chapter). Annual Awards Banquet.

**APRIL 22:** Beaux Arts Ball — Paradise Inn — Phoenix, Arizona. — 9:00 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

**APRIL 24:** Associated Building Contractors of Colorado, Inc. (AGC). Executive Committee Luncheon meeting, 12:00 noon — Silver Room, Engineers Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver.

**APRIL 25:** Construction Specifications Institute (Denver Chapter) Workshop Seminar. Subject: Finishes (Division 9: CSI Format) and Furnishings (Division 12: CSI Format). 4:00-5:00 p.m., Engineer's Club Building, 1380 South Santa Fe Drive, Denver.

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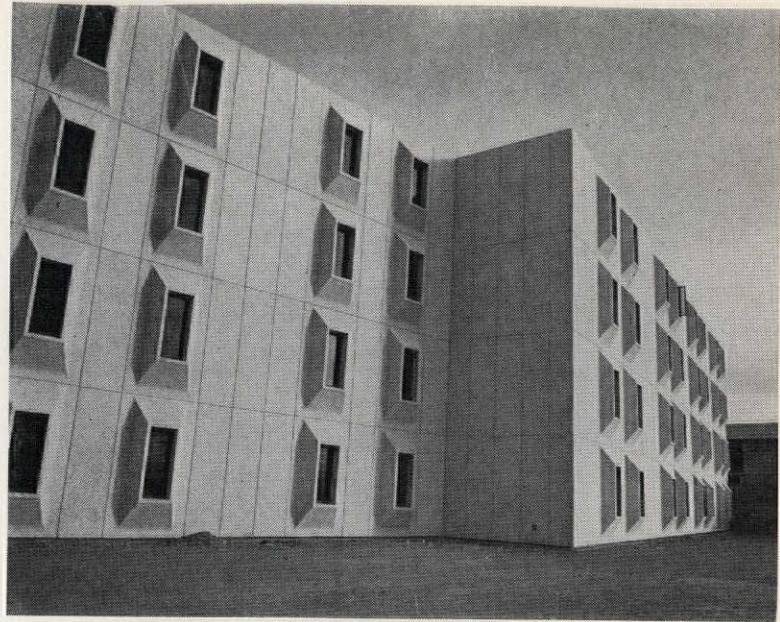


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# 1980 - 1984

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If there is any resemblance between the above inscription and that on a tombstone, we trust it is wholly illusory.

However, when George Orwell wrote his famous book nearly 20 years ago, his horrifying prophecy of what life would be like in 1984 seemed several lifetimes away.

Yet — suddenly — it's 1967 and along comes the State Department of Commerce and Development to warn us that by 1980—only 13 years away and just four short of Orwell's fateful milestone — the population of Colorado will grow by thirty-five per cent.

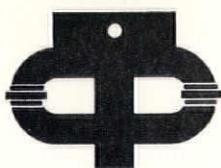
This will require, among other needs, the creation of housing, schools, transportation systems and jobs for approximately 2,664,000 human beings in a state that often seems crowded today with only 1,978,000. It will also mean creating near-miracles to preserve clean air, pure water, open space and outdoor recreation, and other amenities of the good life as we know them today.

This formidable situation doesn't mean, of course, that Big Brother is virtually upon us. But the explosive pressures which even now are building up can be shattering if they are not channelled and controlled.

We believe — as a large and responsible segment of the second largest industry in our state — that our industry should take a leading role in dealing with this situation before it deals to us. Clearly, a part of the solution will lie in the development of better community planning, new building designs, construction techniques and other skills which lie in the industry's province. Speaking for our particular segment, we are already working on new techniques to control pollution of the air we breathe and the water we drink. In housing, where new close-tolerance controls promise a better climate indoors than out, and in other areas of construction we are "gearing up" for tomorrow.

It seems to us that what we — as an industry and as citizens — do or don't do about meeting this massive challenge will help decide whether 1984 will be a version of Orwell's nightmare, or a high-water mark of intelligent progress toward the better life.

We look to you, as the leaders of our team, to set the pace, to sight the goals. We are ready to assist you actively — all the way.



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